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SOUTHERN AFRICA TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENTS DISCUSSED

Dependence on South Africa

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Oct 80 p 31

[Text]

Transport sources in South Africa believe that the spate of conferences and resolutions aimed at lessening southern African nations' dependence on South Africa's transport network are more than mere hot air and empty rhetoric.

They say that the recently constituted Transport Commission of the Nine, with headquarters in Maputo is serious in tackling the subcontinent's infrastructural problems and that headway has already been made.

They point to the recently re-opened Chicualacuala/Maputo line which connects Mozambique's southern port with Salisbury. In addition, the commission has organised an International Conference of Donors in November from which funds are expected to be forthcoming for some of the projects mooted.

MISNOMER

Mozambique's Deputy-Director of Ports and Railways, Mr Zacarias Pala de Luma, noted that the title of the conference was something of a misnomer. "What we are looking for is not primarily

and, but commercial investment as these projects will be profitable for investors."

He hoped however that a good part of the finance needed for transport and communication projects would flow from the conference.

The November conference will mark the third meeting of the commission since its inception. All have been held in Mozambique.

While there is no accurate figure on the monetary needs of intended improvements, delegates at a meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, said that R1 300m will be needed in the next decade.

SMALL

This figure seems disproportionately small considering the scope of planned improvements. Major projects and developments mentioned include the electrification of the line between Maputo and Gwelo, the rehabilitation of the Beira/Salisbury and Ncala/Malawi lines, and the addition of a section of the line in Malawi to link it with Zambia.

In addition to these rail projects various road improvements in Botswana and the rebuilding of the Salisbury / Mozambique

roads will be put forward. A further plan to improve shipping on Lake Malawi has also been suggested.

Other items are said to include refurbishing and purchasing of materials handling equipment, dredging of the Mozambique ports, conversion of certain light gauge rail lines, alleviation of the shortage of rolling stock and traction units (although individual nations have taken steps on their own accounts to alleviate the latter shortage) and ballasting of existing rail lines.

A master plan for Maputo, drawn up by a New York company, has recommended that the channel be deepened and widened to accommodate giant bulk ore carriers and the building of a new coal terminal.

Tenders have already been received for the expansion of the Matola coal terminal. "Maputo port director, Mr Jorge de Sousa Coelho, said the port was operating at 60 percent of its capacity of 6m tons of cargo a year and he hoped with the addition of new handling equipment, that this would reach 90 percent within a year.

South African Railways has been instrumental in alleviating the shortage of all types of equipment,

alleviating the shortage of derailments on the Maputo/Komatipoort line, placed an embargo on Maputo bound traffic after the 1800 truck limit was reached.

On the other hand it lent Beira port 7 Garrett steam locomotives for shunting and private companies have also assisted with much needed material handling equipment. An order of about 200 forklift trucks is expected for Beira at the end of the year.

At Nicola, which handles most of Malawi's trade, a container handling crane, the first of its kind, is only expected to be commissioned by February/March next year because of structural siting problems.

RE-OPENED

Mozambique's rail links to Zimbabwe are officially open. The Chicualacuala/Maputo line was reopened on October 3 but the temporary repairs on bridges bombed during the war in Zimbabwe are only sufficient to carry half axle loads. Trains now running are only carrying 2 200 tons. Steel and sugar comprise cargo on the Maputo run and the return run is devoted to petrol and diesel although

there is a chronic shortage of tankers.

The line is, however, in urgent need of ballasting as well as bridge repairs and while Zimbabwe is reputedly building rolling stock for Mozambique, those confiscated by Mozambique in 1975 after the border closure are fast becoming unserviceable.

BLOWN

The anti Pretoria resistance movement (MNR) has blown up sections of the Beira/Unstall line at least three times recently and local sources are fearful of a Unita/Angola situation developing.

The most recent attack took place on October 20 when a train was blown up. Mozambique railway authorities are believed to have cleared the line which was only able to carry small cargo trains once a day in each direction as the line is urgently in need of ballasting.

Outside of Mozambique the Benguela line is still inoperable because of Unita activity in south Angola, while embargoes and bottlenecks have brought about a greater amount of transshipment by road of goods bound for Zambia and Zaire.

Increase in Road Haulage

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Oct 80 p 23

[Article by Geoff Schuttletworth]

[Text]

Over the past three months, and especially since the ending of hostilities in Zimbabwe, there has been a sharp decline in cargo airfreighted to Malawi, Zambia and Zaire and an equally sharp rise in road haulage.

While the flow of goods to South Africa's northern neighbours has increased dramatically since the beginning of the year, rail

routes are becoming less clogged as the bulk maize cargoes have largely been delivered.

Nevertheless, the South African Railways continues to place restrictions or embargoes on goods travelling north, particularly to Zaire and Zambia but also Zimbabwe and now for the first time Mozambique. Zimbabwe is now handling 67 000 tons

a month from South Africa — double the amount a few months back.

REPAIRS

Rail efficiency is not only hampered by the slow turnaround times at destinations because of a shortage both of staff and traction units, but repairs afforded to some of the routes are in cases only of a temporary nature and loads are sometimes reduced by half to cater for a lack of ballasting.

The use of road transport has also become more popular as a means of speeding up deliveries which have been placed under embargo. This is particularly so in Zimbabwe. On other routes forwarders have grown wiser and are now sending freight to the north only by road.

TARRED ROAD

Over 75 trucks a week are now using the Kamegala ferry in Botswana — 10 a day destined for Zambia and about five a week to Lake. Goods destined for Malawi are more frequently being provided by Zimbabwe and hauled there by road transport. In the height of the Zimbabwe war, 10 flights a week landed at Blantyre but this has been reduced to about two a week.

Another route being used more extensively than before is through Mozambique, to Salisbury via Beira. The route offers the nearest to a fully tarred road, a not inconsiderable point, bearing in mind that the rainy season in Botswana makes travel impossible for weeks on end.

But the route has its disadvantages — the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) has not only blown rail links, but has attacked

convoys under Pretoria protection travelling north between Maputo and Beira. One South African truck was destroyed recently in peculiar circumstances, while others have been reported hit by the guerrillas, although these remain unconfirmed.

Those who use the route move fully loaded to Maputo and then travel to Beira where most goods are discharged. Further goods are taken to Salisbury, especially since the recently opened Beira/Salisbury line not only suffered from ballasting problems, but has also been blown up to at least three times in the last three months. Once in Salisbury, the South African trucks are able to take cargoes back to the Reef, mostly with bricks.

South African road operators are however concerned by the apparent curbing of Zimbabwe hauliers outside of South Africa as far as the granting of permits is concerned.

PERMITS

In many instances, cargoes which are trucked to the border either at Kamegala or Beit Bridge frequently have to be transhipped because of a failure to get permits granted.

Local operators are nevertheless confident that current bazaar conditions will continue and they are expecting a boom towards the end of next year when equipment destined for the extension to the Wenke power station is expected to flow in at South African rather than Mozambican ports.

At present conditions are buoyant enough for rates to have dropped by around 15 percent. Returns, despite the riots particularly in Mozambique, are around two or three times those earned in South Africa.

ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE TO RESOLVE RAIL ASSETS QUESTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Nov 80 p 7

[Text]

Sunday Times Reporter
ZAMBIA and Zimbabwe are still to resolve the sharing of assets of the defunct Rhodesia Railways unitary system which was disbanded in 1967.

The system was disbanded after Zambia became independent in 1964 and established her own railway network.

The dissolution was influenced by the Unilateral Declaration of Independence by a white minority clique led by Ian Smith in 1965.

This made it impossible for the two sides to meet and discuss the sharing of assets amicably because Zambia did not recognise the rebel regime in the then Rhodesia.

According to a Zambia Railways spokesman, when the system broke up, it had a total of 13,000 wagons out of which Zambia got only 3,000.

Other assets included 603 steam locomotives with Zam-

bia getting only 87 of those and 72 passenger coaches.

The assets included buildings and repair workshops, some farms and land.

Asked if there were any plans to share the assets, the spokesman said the problem would have to be settled by authorities from the two governments after they had met to discuss the matter.

Ministry of Power and Transport and Communications officials, who are responsible for negotiations with their Zimbabwean counterparts were not available for comment.

In 1974, the dissolution committee encountered several problems with the rebel regime when they held talks aimed at settling the issue.

This resulted in Zambia having to import rolling stock to replace those stranded in Rhodesia. Very little of the equipment was recovered by Zambia because of the politically hostile situation between the two countries.

The then permanent secretary for planning and finance Mr Luke Mwaamshira, said Zambia would make every effort to ensure that all her assets were returned to her as a matter of necessity.

He described as "wishful thinking" reports from Rhodesia that Zambia would not get its share of the assets because of the financial problems facing the system.

Meanwhile, a Zambia Railways spokesman has announced that the electrification programme of the system may be introduced next year.

The spokesman said once feasibility studies going on were completed and accepted, a decision would be made on when the programme would be implemented.

The studies being undertaken would among other things, determine the viability of the system, see if the programme would facilitate the movement of trains, and whether it would be economically beneficial.

ANGOLA

PUBLIC WARNED ABOUT ESCAPE OF DANGEROUS INDIVIDUAL

Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA
NATIONAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT
Arrest Warrant



The National Investigation Department (formerly the Angolan Judiciary Police) brings to the attention of both the military and paramilitary units (FAPLA, People's Police and ODP [People's Defense Organisation]) and the public in general that ALBERTO LOPES DE VEIGA JUNIOR, bachelor, 20 years old, a mechanic, son of Alberto Lopes and Otilia de Conceicao, born in Colunga and resident of Luanda, has escaped from the Lobito penitentiary where he was awaiting trial. This individual is of mixed parentage and has a stocky appearance. He is considered extremely dangerous. The public's cooperation in his capture is requested and a warning is hereby issued that any person who may give him shelter or assistance will be subject to the provisions of the law.

For any information leading to his arrest, please call the permanent guard service of this department, Nos 37689 and 38691 or contact the Central Investigation Section, Senado da Camara Street, Fourth floor.

[Signed] The chief of the Central Investigation Section
Manuel Jacinto de Cunha Van-Dunen (Inspector)

CSO: 4401

PRESIDENT GIVES VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Kuwait AL-QARAS in Arabic 4 Oct 80 pp 1, 9

/Article by Ibrahim al-Wayshi: "Hassan Gouled, President of Arab Djibouti, Talks to AL-QARAS: No Facilities for America--Our Land Is Not for Rent"/

/Text/ The day after tomorrow, Monday, Mr Barakat Gourad Hamadou, the prime minister of Djibouti, will arrive in Kuwait on an official 3-day visit during which talks will take place with officials on a number of issues of concern to the two countries.

AL-QARAS sent our colleague Ibrahim al-Wayshi to the Republic of Djibouti to hold a series of meetings with the forgotten Arab country which lies at the Bab el-Mandeb on the east coast of Africa, on the shores of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

The President of Djibouti, Mr Hassan Gouled, talked to AL-QARAS and asserted that his country would never grant any military facilities to the United States of America, saying "The news being bruited about on this subject has no basis in truth. Our land is not for rent."

President Gouled took up the subject of the struggle over the Red Sea area and Bab el-Mandeb, stating that this struggle threatens the area with danger. He called on foreign countries to leave the people of Africa to solve their problems by themselves, without interference.

President Gouled also dealt with the dangers threatening Djibouti from its two neighbors, Somalia and Ethiopia, saying "Danger does not come to us from these two neighbors alone, but from other parties as well."

Concerning the concentrated French presence on Djibouti territory, he stressed that this presence is continuing in accordance with his personal request and that these forces are protecting his country from all foreign dangers and preserving its independence.

The president of Djibouti talked about the economics of his country, saying that "It is zero" and that Arab brothers must support his country and offer it aid so that it will be able to preserve its independence.

"We are people of the desert, in broad day light. When midday comes and the sun spreads its light with utmost justice, we know full well, under the thorns, that equality is not a mirage. As far as we go, we know that man, whatever his color or wealth may be, is man, born of woman, and that in 9 months he starts to count the days which will be available to him until death. We are the descendants of poverty and economic oppression."

These are words from the speech by President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, President of the Republic of Djibouti, before the United Nations General Assembly on 21 September 1977, after the former's admission to membership in the international organization, when it became its 148th member.

President Gouled, who led the movement of the people of Djibouti's struggle against the French colonization of his country, which lasted 115 years and united this people which lives on the western shore of Bab el-Mandeb, the gateway to the Red Sea, feels the sufferings of his poor people and lives with their hunger and thirst.

When we met the president in his extremely modest office in the presidential palace in Djibouti, he began by stating, with a paternal smile on his lips, "You are welcome to independent Arab Islamic Djibouti." The president's description of his country as "independent" was one of the main focal points of our conversation, which lasted 2 hours, in view of the sensitivity which the intense French military presence on Djibouti territory reflects although more than 3 years have elapsed since the country's independence in every Arab who visits Djibouti, on grounds that the "anthem" of independence has not been completed.

Through his responses, President Gouled forcefully asserted the fact of his country's independence and full sovereignty. He talked about the foreign designs which his country is exposed to and decisively denied any intention to give America military facilities on Djibouti territory. The president also explained his concept of national unity.

However, the deteriorating economic circumstances which the people of the Republic of Djibouti are experiencing were the prominent feature of President Hassan Gouled's answers to most of our questions.

A List of Accounts

/Question/ Honorable president, your visit to Kuwait in March 1978 was an important step along the road to consolidating relations between the two fraternal countries. Would you be so kind as to mention what achievements have been made in the context of the development and consolidation of these relations?

/Answer/ My official visit to Kuwait to which you referred was an effective contribution to implanting the bonds of fraternity and friendship which exist between the two countries, and it opened broad scope for fruitful cooperation between us. We hope that cooperation will increase on behalf of the interests of the two fraternal peoples.

Djibouti's relations with Arab brethren in general are based on the principle of Arab solidarity, mutual respect and nonintervention in domestic affairs.

/Question/ Now that three years have elapsed since Djibouti joined the League of Arab States, what are the most prominent items in your list of accounts with it? That is, what has the Republic of Djibouti offered in the league context and what benefit has your membership brought you?

/Answer/ Directly after independence, the Republic of Djibouti joined the Arab League and by joining regained its Arab personality and stressed its affiliation with the Arab family. The aid the Arab League states offered Djibouti after independence were a strong and effective push in support of this fledgling state.

Young Djibouti, in spite of its scarce resources, is sparing no effort to support the principles of Arab unity, work to achieve it, and defend legitimate Arab rights.

/Question/ Alongside the party you head, is there any intention to permit the establishment of other parties, in the context of national unity?

/Answer/ There actually is another party besides the Popular Independence Grouping and that is the National Independence Party.

/Question/ Is it represented in the government and parliament?

/Answer/ Yes, there are ministers and members of parliament who were members of this party before independence. In general, the Popular Independence Grouping includes all the other parties, on grounds that it contains members who belonged to various parties.

We are not opposed to the principle of establishing other parties besides the Popular Independence Grouping, as long as these parties do not engage in activities which will have the effect of infringing on the stability and independence of Djibouti--I mean, will not engage in acts of sabotage and destruction which will disturb the country's security and peace.

/Question/ Is there a sort of opposition in the party or parliamentary structure? Would you permit the presence of such opposition to continue?

/Answer/ Since the start of independence we have chosen the system of democratic instructions, and in the context of these institutions the people can exercise the freedom to express opinions through the General Assembly (parliament) or in the framework of the party through their representatives.

French Is Dominant

/Question/ A visitor to Djibouti observes that the French language, not Arabic, is dominant both on the official level and in public life. Is there any Arabization plan for the future?

/Answer/ As you know, Djibouti attained its independence in 1977. When we attained national sovereignty over our country, we adopted measures which would bring us back to the great Arab nation. Djibouti joined the League of Arab States, which has helped us greatly to sow the seeds of the Arabic language by sending teachers to teach in the Djibouti schools.

After independence, we introduced the Arabic language into all schools and stages of education so that our country could assume its natural place among the countries of the Arab nation and so that the Arabic language in the near future could be the official language of the Republic of Djibouti.

/Question/ Isn't it the official language of the country now?

/Answer/ We are still exerting efforts to make it an official language in the near future. In the context of the development of relations between Djibouti and its brethren, there are a number of schools which have arisen, paid for by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Fraternal Iraq has also contributed to establishing Arabic primary schools and has sent the teachers needed for this school; they are working at the expense of the Iraqi government.

Let me emphasize an important fact which does not require debate, namely that any visitor to Djibouti can also observe the Djibouti people's adherence to the Islamic values which arise from our pure religion, in spite of the colonialism which lasted 115 years.

An Arab Minority

/Question/ Honorable president, yours is the only Arab country which has allotted some parliamentary seats to an Arab minority. Isn't that strange for an Arab country.

/Answer/ There is no Arab minority in parliament; all members are Arabs. However, there are Somali members or Ethiopian members. All members are Djiboutis and they represent the Djibouti Arab people.

/Question/ Honorable president, would you be so kind as to describe your position on national unity?

/Answer/ We understand national unity to mean equality of rights and obligations among all the members of this nation. We are making the necessary efforts to establish a society which will be dominated by stability, loyalty, love and brotherhood.

The strategy of developing our society in Djibouti is aimed at improving the citizens' living conditions by providing their basic needs through development achievements, in accordance with the country's scant resources.

Foreign Designs

/Question/ By virtue of its important geographic situation and political strategy, your country is exposed to the danger of foreign designs, honorable president. Where does this danger come from, in your opinion? From Somalia, or more from Ethiopia?

/Answer/ Directly after the Republic of Djibouti acquired independence we appealed for the codification of a sort of cooperation among the countries of the region, and our country drew up a clear policy founded on good neighborliness. Young Djibouti wants this region to be land of concurrence and interchange for the sake

of preserving peace and stability.

As regards foreign designs on Djibouti, they do not just come from Ethiopia or Somalia; there are designs from other countries. This lies within the context of strategy and the international conflict.

While it is said that competition and conflict exist among the countries of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, the fact is that the real competition is over the waterway, the Bab el-Mandeb, which links the Indian Ocean to the Red Sea. It is no secret to anyone that when ships pass from the Suez Canal toward the Indian Ocean, they must go through the Bab el-Mandeb.

/Question/ What preparations have you made to avoid these dangers and to resist designs on the Bab el-Mandeb?

/Answer/ There is no way to preserve security and stability in the region except through full cooperation among the countries lying along the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. We have emphasized this on many occasions and have demanded that a kind of dialogue be established among these countries in order to repel dangers and preserve peace and security.

The foreign policy of the Republic of Djibouti in this region is clear but there is obvious ambivalence in the policy of some countries of the region.

/Question/ What do you mean by ambivalence?

/Answer/ We do not like to hear criticisms of Djibouti's foreign policy from certain countries in the region, but we always prefer not to answer but to adhere to silence, in order not to enter into bickering which is of no benefit.

The French Presence

/Question/ Although three years have elapsed since Djibouti's independence, French military forces estimated at about 4,500 troops still are present. What is the reason for the presence of these forces?

/Answer/ This French military presence lies within the context of the defense agreement between France and Djibouti. These forces take part in preparing and training domestic military personnel and staffs and their presence is also considered support for the economic life of the country.

I would like to emphasize that the presence of French forces in Djibouti and their retention after independence occurred in accordance with my request and that they are performing a specific mission, which is to defend the security and stability of Djibouti against all foreign aggression, in addition to training the domestic army. As for security and stability within the country, the domestic forces are responsible for that. It has been necessary for us to retain this French military presence in the absence of other effective solutions.

/Question/ What do you mean by other solutions, Mr President?

/Answer/ The other solution I mean are possibilities of supporting and strengthening the economic situation in Djibouti. Our economy is suffering from a severe state of weakness. The French presence in our country helps it avoid the deterioration and aggravation of the economic situation; it is the lack of economic buttresses for our country which caused us to allow the continued French presence after independence.

We are going through a transitional state, and the day we are able to perform our obligations, defend our nation and protect its security and stability in the region we will be able to dispense with the services of France. In any event the agreement stipulates that we have the right to request the evacuation of these forces at any time.

/Question/ What do you mean, Mr President, by saying that the presence of the French forces supports the economic condition of your country?

/Answer/ The French military personnel totals 4,500 troops, and a number of them are living here with their families and relatives, in addition to a large number of French civilians. They effectively help support our economy since as long as the Djibouti economy remains dependent on services they will be considered a buttress of this economy. We have no other sources of income such as heavy industry, light industry or even agriculture.

By virtue of the friendship and cooperation agreement signed by Djibouti and France after independence, France is committed to defending Djibouti against all foreign attack. There are also other agreements in the context of economic and technical cooperation which bind the French government to offer the necessary aid to the Republic of Djibouti by sending experts, technicians, teachers and doctors. This French aid to the Republic of Djibouti costs France US \$45 million a year; France takes charge of paying the salaries of its personnel, the costs of training and arming them and training its staffs, and of paying another sum to pay the salaries of experts' technicians and all French aides, since the state budget is unable to meet these requirements.

The Independence Anthem

/Question/ But don't you consider, honorable president, that this great French presence infringes on the independence of Djibouti?

/Answer/ Not at all. The French presence absolutely does not obstruct our exercise of national sovereignty on our territory. This presence results from agreements which we ourselves approved in complete freedom. In fact, it is primarily this French presence in Djibouti that enables us to exercise our complete absolute national sovereignty.

No Facilities for America

/Question/ Some news has appeared concerning negotiations between you and America to give America naval and air military facilities. What is the extent of truth in that?

/Answer/ There is no basis of truth to such gossip. It is not true at all.

/Question/ If America, let's assume, requested such facilities, would you agree?

/Answer/ We cannot accept that. That is in conflict with our principles. We are a country which is committed to neutrality and nonalignment. In addition to that, we would be renting our territory.

/Question/ Excuse me, Mr President, I myself have observed some American military vessels in Djibouti harbor.

/Answer/ Djibouti's economy depends on services. These are ships in transit which are supplied with fuel and water only. They ask for permits in advance to anchor their ships or supply them with fuel before these ships arrive.

/Question/ Considering that Djibouti lies on the African shore of Bal el-Mandeb, how do you view the issues of the eastern African continent--Somalia and Ethiopia and the issue of foreign intervention in Africa in general?

/Answer/ About a month ago I sent an appeal to belligerent countries in the east African area to remedy the problems existing among them by peaceful means, through dialogue, negotiation and cooperation, so that there could be a guarantee of peace and stability and a future for the people of this region and so that the countries of the region could also be able to carry out development plans in it.

As regards foreign intervention in Africa, we condemn all foreign intervention on this continent. We believe that the Africans' problems must be solved in an African context alone and not by the intervention of foreign countries or parties.

Two hours had passed, and President Hassan Gouled was still expressing his readiness to answer further questions.

Before he bade us goodbye his excellency spoke again about the economic conditions of Djibouti, and was very agitated when he said:

"Before independence, it was the French government which was in charge of covering the fiscal deficit of the state. Now, however, the situation is completely different. The Djibouti economy is in a state of zero. Therefore we are asking our Arab brothers to aid us in order to preserve our independence. We are requesting this aid only in order to achieve development projects through agreement with the country which gives us this aid or the fund which provides it. They will have full power to follow up on these projects until they are completed."

Then President Gouled said, at the end,

"We in Djibouti are faced with exorbitant expenses both in operating government departments and in subsidizing the necessary consumer goods for citizens. All that requires the support we are aspiring to from our fraternal brothers so we may be able to establish development plans which will help us fulfil the citizen's rights and maintain the independence of our country."

President Hassan Gouled, President of the Republic of Djibouti

Born in 1916.

Belongs to the Issa tribe of Somali origin.

Heads the Popular Independence Grouping Party, the official party of the state, and is considered the spiritual father of the national movement in Djibouti.

Worked as a naval officer in the Port of Djibouti until 1950.

Was member of the senate in Paris and elected to the chamber of Deputies in the period from 5 November 1950 to 20 November 1955.

In 1956 was vice chairman of the Chamber of Deputies.

In 1958 was chosen deputy prime minister of Djibouti.

In 1963 was elected deputy of the French National Assembly. The same year he was elected first vice chairman of the Regional Assembly and was re-elected in 1968.

On 15 June 1977 was elected prime minister of Djibouti.

On 24 June was elected president and at the same time chairman of the Popular Independence Grouping Party.

11887

CSO: 4402

PREMIER STRESSES NONALIGNMENT, ASKS FOR MONEY

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 5 Oct 80 p 9

/Article by Ibrahim al-Wayshi: "Barakat Hamadou, Prime Minister of Djibouti, to AL-QABAS: We will Never Allow the Port of Djibouti To Be Used for Military Purposes"/

/Text/ Tomorrow, Monday, Mr Barakat Gourad Hamadou, the prime minister of the Republic of Djibouti, will reach Kuwait on an official visit to the country which will take 3 days, during which discussions will be held with officials on a number of points included in the agenda.

Mr Hamadou's visit to Kuwait lies in the context of an "intermittent" tour in which he will visit a number of Arab Gulf states. He began with a visit to the state of the United Arab Emirates the last week of September and is to visit the fraternal states of Qatar and Bahrain in the near future.

During his conversation with AL-QABAS, the premier of Djibouti described the goals and conclusions of his visit to the state of the Arab emirates and dealt with Kuwaiti-Djibouti relations, describing them as "special relations" and saying "Kuwait has offered and is offering much assistance to Djibouti and other fraternal and friendly countries."

During the conversation, which lasted an hour and a half at his office in the ministerial complex in the capital, Djibouti, Mr Hamadou said that the state budget comes to US \$70 million and that it all comes from taxes and port services.

The prime minister stressed that without Arab aid to his country, Djibouti would be exposed to foreign designs. He also mentioned that his country imports everything and produces absolutely nothing except salt. He said that even salt production is not commercially exploited, because of an absence of technical and technological resources.

Mr Hamadou called on Arab investors to invest their money in Djibouti, stressing that the investment law there guarantees many benefits and facilities.

In his capacity as a port minister as well, the prime minister of Djibouti said that his country was prepared to grant adequate guarantees to countries of the African Horn to use the port of Djibouti, but on condition that this use be only for commercial purposes, not military ones.

He talked about the problem of the refugees whom the war between Somalia and Ethiopia had cast out onto Djibouti's borders, stating that they were numerous, representing 12 percent of the population of Djibouti, and were to be considered a burden on his country's economy.

He denied the rumors being circulated to the effect that there was discrimination between the people of the Afar and Issa tribes, the biggest tribes in Djibouti. He said, "It is not true that the Afars have been excluded from power. I am one of them."

Special Relations

/Question/ What are the goals of your latest visit to the state of the United Arab Emirates? Did it achieve its desired objectives?

/Answer/ My visit to the fraternal state of the emirates lay within the context of brotherly relations and relations of friendship between the two countries. We are always anxious that there be continuous meetings between officials of the two countries, with the objective of exchanging views on the current conditions in the Arab nation.

During the visit we, with our brothers in the state of the emirates, addressed ourselves to relations of cooperation between the two countries and the possibility of offering aid to Djibouti so that it would be able to carry out its development projects.

The results were fruitful and positive. There was a warm, brotherly reception by our brothers in the state of the emirates and an understanding of Djibouti's point of view. Officials in the fraternal Arab emirates stressed to me that the projects the Republic of Djibouti presented received their attention and that the emirates would help carry them out. There is a promise to provide a financial grant to complete the projects we are intending to carry out.

/Question/ What are the objectives of your current visit to Kuwait? Will it be followed by visits to other Gulf states?

/Answer/ My visit to the fraternal state of Kuwait also lies within the context of consolidating the bonds of brotherly relations which exist between the two countries. Kuwait has provided us with aid which has helped eliminate the difficulties we are suffering from. About a year ago we presented Kuwait with a number of development projects with the objective of getting aid for carrying them out. During my current visit I will discuss the issue of this aid which we have requested with our Kuwaiti brothers, and we will also discuss the possibility of obtaining a loan from the Kuwait Development Fund to finance projects in the port of Djibouti. We are sure that the fraternal state of Kuwait will spare no effort to support the economy of Djibouti, within the limits of its capabilities.

During this visit we will also address ourselves to a discussion of the current situation in the Arab nation and in the Horn of Africa in particular.

This visit will be followed by others to the fraternal states of Qatar and Bahrain.

/Question/ How would you describe Kuwaiti-Djibouti relations at the present time?

/Answer/ Our relations with the state of Kuwait are excellent. They are based on the principles of Arab solidarity, fraternity and mutual respect. We extol these fraternal relations and are sure that they will gain in strength in the future for the sake of the common interests of the two fraternal peoples.

Djibouti's relations with Kuwait are special ones. The state of Kuwait has offered much aid to Djibouti and other Arab and Islamic countries which are in need of Arab support. For this reason we are certain that Kuwait will spare no effort to aid Djibouti and support its economy so that it may be able to preserve its independence.

A Deficit Budget

/Question/ What are Djibouti's sources of national income? Are there development plans, and what are the aspirations of these plans?

/Answer/ The general budget of the state is estimated at about 12.5 billion Djibouti francs or approximately US \$70 million. The revenues for this budget come from the services provided by the major facilities in Djibouti, among the most important of which is the port of Djibouti.

As we have said, Djibouti's economy is concentrated on services. The revenues of the state come from taxes imposed on commercial and real estate revenues and from taxes imposed on commercial profits inside the country. These are the sources of state budget income. There are no other sources in the form of organizations or productive projects, such as large or small industries. The fact is that the state budget goes entirely to operate government offices through expenditures, salaries and equipment. There is no money available to use in establishing development projects.

Without Arab aid, we would be exposed to the designs and dangers of foreign powers. We hope that the fraternal states will understand the situation which we in Djibouti are now suffering from.

We are intending to prepare the development plan, which could be ready in a few months. Then we will be able to ask for aid from some Arab development funds to help us carry out the projects which this plan will contain.

France--the Greatest Aid

/Question/ What are the sources of the assistance Djibouti is receiving at the present time?

/Answer/ The French government is the principal one aiding us. It is providing us with great annual support totalling US \$45 million or about 8,000,000,000 Djibouti francs. This aid is used for the expenses of training and arming the national army. The government of France also defrays the salaries of French aides in the form of technicians and advisors. This French aid is considered important

as far as we are concerned, since it is to be considered great economic support for Djibouti.

Fraternal Arab countries offer us various amounts of aid. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has given us a big financial grant which, according to the agreement concluded between us, was spent on carrying out big development projects which had the most expensive effect on the spirits of the Djibouti people, such as the telecommunications ground station, in addition to other health, education and housing projects.

Iraq also presented us with a financial grant directly after independence to cover the financial deficit in the state budget. This aid will also be spent on a project to construct common housing and a cement plant project. It is offering aid for about 30 percent of the costs of this plant, which come to \$70 million. Iraq has also offered us aid in the area of drilling wells and combating drought, is helping us build schools and is also giving aid in the field of agriculture.

The Libyan Jamahiriyyah has also contributed to some development projects, buying the necessary drilling rigs to drill for potable water, and it will help us establish a maternity hospital.

Kuwait has given us a financial grant to cover the deficit in the state budget and the Kuwaiti Fund for Development has offered us aid to establish a dairy plant in Djibouti. In addition, the state of the Arab emirates has also offered a financial grant to cover the fiscal deficit in the state budget and establish a clinic.

[Question] How do you view Djibouti's economic future?

[Answer] We are optimistic about the future and are sure that Arab brethren will enable us to pave the way toward economic and social development.

We Produce Only Salt!

[Question] Does the Republic of Djibouti really import everything and produce absolutely nothing? Is it true that most of your imports come from France?

[Answer] We actually produce absolutely nothing. We import all our food and equipment needs from abroad, and we import most of our food requirements from France.

[Question] But Djibouti is a salt-producing country and there is also fish in large quantities along your coasts.

[Answer] Yes, there are large amounts of salt, but they are not used industrially and there are no resources for making industrial use of the quantities of fish which can be produced from the waters of Djibouti. We have no money to exploit these natural resources.

[Question] In the context of your development efforts, are there plans to attract Arab capital to invest in Djibouti?

[Answer] By the nature of the case, the development plan will give consideration to encouraging Arab investments. We welcome our Arab brothers as investors to construct productive projects in Djibouti.

Great resources are available to Arab investors under the Investment Law. It is possible for investors to participate in all development projects. The Djibouti economy concentrates on free exchange, which helps attract Arab capital in particular.

Guarantees of the Use of the Port

[Question] The port of Djibouti is considered the internal lung of Africa, Somalia and Ethiopia. What services can this port offer the countries of the African Horn? Are there guarantees regarding the use of this port?

[Answer] The strategic geographic situation of the port of Djibouti, and its distinctive situation from the standpoint of the area's sea communications, give this port an important role in the sphere of regional trade. Djibouti wants to benefit from its unique situation in order to develop its economy. The transport and communications system also constitute the pulsating heart of the countries of the region.

The Republic of Djibouti is prepared to give guarantees concerning the use of the port to all countries of the African Horn provided that use be made of the port for commercial purposes only. We will never allow the port to be used for any other purposes, such as military purposes, for example.

[Question] What is the number of refugees from Ethiopia and Somalia in your country? What relevant solutions are there for resolving the problem of the refugees? What are your programs for giving them sustenance and shelter?

[Answer] The refugees poured into Djibouti in the beginning of the Somali-Ethiopian war. Tens of thousands of refugees sought shelter at our borders, to the point where the proportion of refugees now comes to about 12 percent of the population of the republic. Their influx has helped weaken steps toward development, constituting a heavy burden on the economic situation in Djibouti and on its economic and social institutions, which with their intrinsic resources cannot meet the needs of the citizens of Djibouti themselves. It is not in our country's power to absorb these massive amounts of refugees.

No Factional Disputes

[Question] Some former senior officials in the government of Djibouti accuse the current government of keeping members of the Afar tribe out of power, which citizens belonging to the Issa tribe monopolize. What is your answer to that?

[Answer] That gossip is absolutely untrue. I for example am of Afar stock. How can the Afars be kept out of power when the prime minister is one of them? The fact is that there is a large number of ministers and senior government officials who belong to the Afar tribe. There are six ministers in the cabinet. In fact,

it may be observed that the Afar ministers hold down important ministries, such as defense, finance and national economy, industry, justice and health. I for example am in charge of the Ministry of Port Affairs as well as being the prime minister. So where is the oppression?

Those who are making criticism at the present time are themselves ones who backed the wise policy of the president and praised it. Now, however, now that they have been banished from power, they are trafficking in some contradictions and are deluding the outer world into believing that there are tribal disputes between the Afars and Issas. The tribal problem has ended and gone with colonialism.

Barkat Courad Namadou, Prime Minister of Djibouti

In Djibouti they pronounce his name "Barkhat."

He was born in 1930, is married and has three sons.

In 1957 he was a deputy in the National Assembly and was re-elected in 1958 after dissolution of the assembly.

In 1960 he worked as minister of education in 'Ali 'Arif's government and chairman of the Government and Consultative Board, then was minister of health until 1963.

In 1965 he was leader of the parliamentary opposition in the group of 13 and actively participated in his country's acquisition of independence.

On 2 October 1978 he was chosen to be prime minister and the second man in the Political Bureau of the Popular Progressive Grouping Party.

He has the Knight's Badge and the gold emblem for sporting youth.

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CSO: 4402

BRIEFS

WATER SHORTAGE--The drought in Lesotho has reached alarming proportions, and the water in the Seabolong Dam, supplying Maseru, will last for only about 40 days, officials of the Ministry of Water Affairs estimate. Restrictions on the use of water have been introduced. It is no longer permitted to wash cars or use hose-pipes. Households are requested to use water as sparingly as possible and even construction works must limit their water consumption. Lesotho's national university has had to close down temporarily because of the water shortage and other institutions are also affected. Cattle are dying from lack of water and shortage of grazing. Long-term plans to improve Lesotho's water supply are in the pipeline. Among them is the removal of the Mokare hard clay industry in Maseru to make room for a second dam--the Moqalike--to supplement the water supply from Seabolong. The hard clay industry will be moved to Khutetsoana, on the road to Leribe, where a new deposit of 126 760 tons has been marked out. [Text]
[Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 5 Nov 80 p 6]

CSO: 4420

HOPES FOR TOURIST INDUSTRY TAKEOFF

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by Iain Christie]

[Excerpts] When Mozambique became independent in 1975 its tourist industry, based on Portugal's good relations with neighbouring South Africa and Rhodesia, ceased to exist. Now, as a result of the independence of Zimbabwe, the tourists are returning to the country's unspoilt beaches. Iain Christie reports from Maputo.

Months after the swearing-in of Robert Mugabe as Prime Minister of Zimbabwe the whites of that country are in fact relaxing on the beach in Mozambique, eating prawns and drinking Laurentina beer.

And they are there not as a conquering army but as valued tourists in what could become a holiday mecca for the citizens of landlocked countries in southern and central Africa.

The people who used to be called Rhodesians when they visited what was known as Portuguese East Africa are welcome as white Zimbabweans in independent Mozambique.

The first tourists from Zimbabwe arrived in Mozambique for a one-week packaged deal holiday in August. On the beach at Ponta Malongane, south of the Mozambican capital Maputo, they relived old pleasures. For most, it came as a surprise that they could still relive old pleasures in Mozambique, since wartime propaganda in Rhodesia had consistently painted a horrific picture of the results of majority rule in the former Portuguese colony.

The Mozambican authorities have done everything possible to ensure high-quality holidays for the tourists from Zimbabwe, since the objective is to encourage more to come. First impressions were very favourable among tourists at Ponta Malongane.

The unanimously positive reaction of the first visitors augurs well for the future of Ponta Malongane and its sister resort of Ponta de Ouro. The Mozambique Tourist Board is clearly pleased at its success. But this was very much a pilot project and the real work of planning and building a tourist industry is only just beginning.

Demand for holidays will almost certainly build up next year as the word gets round in Zimbabwe. People stuck all the year round in a land-locked country constitute

an excellent market for a tourist industry with nearly 3,000 km of coast at its disposal, and the Zimbabwean's beach holiday alternative, South Africa, is beginning to look less and less attractive.

In the short-term, Mozambique has three important factors in its favour as far as the white Zimbabwean who may not be overtly worried about ideological differences is concerned.

1. A beach holiday in Mozambique today costs about 30 per cent less than its equivalent on the Natal coast of South Africa;
2. The beaches in Mozambique are unspoilt, quiet and relaxing, compared with the commercialised hurly-burly of South Africa; and
3. The Zimbabwean government announced recently that the foreign currency allowance for residents visiting South Africa would remain the same, while there would be an increase for those visiting other countries in Africa, such as Mozambique.

But Mozambique has its work cut out for the likely growth in tourists. Several tourist hotels on the coast have become run down over the last five years with lack of use, and will require significant investment if they are to join Malongane and Ponta de Ouro on the tourist circuit.

Management and staff training is urgent. And a proper cost-benefit analysis must be carried out quickly to ensure that tourism does not become a financial liability.

Promotional advertising in the Zimbabwean press bills holidaying in Mozambique as "stepping into a world without worries". That may be true for the tourists, but the holiday organisers in Mozambique are stepping into a world with a great many worries indeed.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIAN AID URGED IN RIDDING CHAD OF HABRE

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 29 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Nigeria and Chad"]

[Text]

AT the time it happened, our soldier-regime held a dim view of the way the Tanzanians helped to end Idi Amin's reign of terror in Uganda. But many have now come to agree that the eclipse of Amin was the best thing to have happened to Ugandans.

IT is a joy and a relief to Africans that Amin had to be edged out. However, we must not forget so soon that Tanzania now being cheered for an unprecedented act of courage and vision, was roundly condemned and derided for what was, variously, euphemistically termed invasion, or intervention or interference in another's internal affairs by the few who were big of heart.

CHAD today provides all the settings that demand some kind of bold and untoward action which must be a departure from normal practice. A new Tanzania has to be created and Nigeria, Chad's next door neighbour, fits the Bill, rather well.

CONSIDER the chilling facts! Chad has been bled by fourteen years of war and continues so. In the past two years the crisis and war in Chad has centred largely on one man — Hissen Habre.

IT could be said that Nigeria's deep involvement in the affairs of Chad began with the elimination of president Nigarta Tombalbaye.

FELIX Malloum succeeded him and in his quest for peace, introduced Habre into Government as his Prime Minister.

HABRE it was who began the current phase of war and crisis in Chad by seeking to oust Malloum who, to give peace a chance, exiled himself to Nigeria. He now lives in Benin City.

THE Lagos accords on Chad, OAU meetings, individual state mediation all have proved abortive because of Hissen Habre's insatiable lust for power. He has to go for the peace and stability of the country. There are eleven parties or factions to the Lagos accord on Chad. Habre and His Armed Forces of the North, is the only faction ranged against the rest in the current civil war in Chad.

ONLY one cog in the wheel should be dispensable. Hissen Habre has been dismissed from his post of Defence Minister for wanting to take over the Government. It is ten against one. The OAU and Nigeria must back the majority.

FURTHER peace meetings will be fruitless; nobody expects Habre to change. So why the pretence, why go through endless notions of making peace when it is clear that we are chasing shadows?

THE neighbours of Chad should act in concert to defend or rescue the country from Habre. And this has to be with or without the mandate of the OAU.

TANZANIA did not get any mandate to save Uganda; nobody knows the OAU Charter

better. What is right has to be done. We say that Hissen Habre has to fade out.

INTERFERENCE in the affairs of another country can take many forms. When we have to carry the burden of Chadian refugees in Nigeria, and the murder and pillage of our people and farms, there need not be further evidence of interference in our internal affairs.

IT is not our external affair to bear these burdens of Chad. Thus, they have interfered with us and it becomes a special duty to end the source of this nuisance. We should mind how their business affects ours.

HISSEN Habre it was, who, as Defence Minister, sacked Nigerian peace keeping forces from Chad. As he saw it, they were the barrier between him and power. It was he who broke faith with the Lagos accord by refusing to send his personal army out of Njamena and defying all attempts to create a national army.

HE has worked and collaborated at one time or the other with all the factions of Frontline to which he belonged, and broke faith with them. He is unable to fit into the Provisional National Government of Reconciliation. That we have seen.

WHAT remains is to move in, in force, and cage him. Nigeria should not balk at the role. It can go it alone or secure the tacit co-operation of Cameroun — the other country that is afflicted as we are, with the Chadian refugee and pillage problem.

THERE can be no end to Chad's civil war so long as Habre's well armed group persist in their pursuit of power, through the gun. President Goukouni Weddeye needs help, not round table talks. We should act now. To talk of an OAU peace force is some fiction. That we have seen.

MERGER OF NPN, NPP ADVOCATED

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Nov 80 pp 9, 23

[Article by Chief Dennis Osadebay]

[Text]

ONE of the finest things that has happened in Nigerian politics is the accord between the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) and the Nigerian People's Party (NPP).

It is not a bolt from the blue or a chance occurrence. It followed logically from a series of events dating back some three years. The accord has guaranteed peace

and stability in Nigerian politics and it should be protected and made to work.

In 1978, when the hand-over of power by the military authorities in Nigeria to civilians became topical, politicians and leaders of thought began to move around and to discuss the political future of Nigeria.

Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe contacted a number of old colleagues who had been members of the banned political parties of Nigeria namely: The National Convention of Nigerian Citizens (NCNC), The Action Group (AG), The Northern Peoples Congress (NPC) and The Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP). I received a letter from Dr Mbadiwe informing me that old political colleagues in the interest of Nigeria were arranging to meet in Lagos to discuss the political future of Nigeria and to explore

the possibility of forming a big and nationwide political party which should transcend regional, religious and ethnic grouping. The letter invited me to a meeting in Dr Mbadiwe's house.

Before the Mbadiwe invitation, Chief R. B. K. Okafor, Mr. C. C. Onoh and Mr. Mbasuluike Amaechi had invited me to meetings in Lagos, Ukpok and Enugu in Anambra State and Owerri in Imo State, to discuss the political future of Nigeria.

Various groups in the north east and west were meeting and holding similar discussions. Alhaji Aminu Kano came to Asaba with some of his supporters and discussed with me the formation of a future political party. Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim also visited me at Asaba for similar discussions. I attended a meeting at

Dr. Mbadiwe's Residence in Lagos and among those present were Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe, Chief T. O. S. Benson, Chief Olu Akinfonile, Chief M. T. Mbu, Chief Akin Olugbade, Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya and Chief R. B. K. Okafor.

At that meeting, we decided to form a body called the Committee of National Unity. Many more meetings of this body were held and others who attended included Chief A. M. A. Akinloye and Chief Kola Balogun.

The Committee of National Unity decided to contact the various groups which we knew were meeting and holding similar discussions. For this purpose, a sub-committee was set up consisting of Chief T. O. S. Benson, Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya, Chief Akin Olugbade, Chief M. T. Mbu, Chief Olu Akinfonile. I was made Chairman of this sub-

committee and named co-ordinator. The sub-committee became popularly known and referred to as the Osadebay Committee.

We are charged with the responsibility of contacting various groups for the purpose of forming a political party. It was during the sitting of the Constituent Assembly (CA) which made the 1979 Nigerian Constitution and the Osadebay Committee met members of Club 19 at the Satellite Town near Lagos where the Constituent Assembly members were housed.

Club 19 was formerly known as Club 14. This grew from a voting group formed within the Constituent Assembly during the sitting of the Assembly. At a meeting of Club 14 at the Excelsior Hotel, Apapa, which I had attended as an observer on invitation. I asked why the name should be Club 14 and not Club 19 since the number of states in Nigeria was 19. I was informed that during the Constituent Assembly, 14 states of the Nigerian Federation had formed themselves follow. I thanked them but declined the offer. They then suggested that I should consider contesting election for the Vice-Presidency. Again I thanked them and informed them that I did not want to be President, Vice-President, Minister, State Governor, Deputy Governor or Commissioner. My reason was that I had served Nigeria as Acting Governor General, President of the Senate, Administrator, Mid-west Premier, Mid-west

into a voting group against the remaining 5 States of the north. I then suggested to a few members that they ought to find members and supporters from the 5 remaining states so that the name of their Club could agree with the number of states in the Federation. I thought it was bad and indefensible to exclude any state from their club.

During this period, some young men came to me in Axaba and suggested that when political parties were formed, I should be a presidential candidate during the general elections that would be held. I was then Leader of the Opposition Western Region, Deputy Speaker Western House of Assembly and Chairman, Abe Urban District Council and I did not want to hold any more Government Office. I would rather prefer to have rest and peace of mind and enjoy from my armchair how others run the Government of Nigeria.

I, Chief R.B.K. Okafor and Mr Mbazuluke Amechi met a few leaders from the Northern part of the country, including Alhaji Shehu Shagari who is now President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and discussed with them the formation of an all-embracing national political party. During various consultations it was agreed that Leaders from the Northern part of the Country should agree among themselves and leaders from the Southern part of the country should also agree among themselves. The two groups

should then come together and form a national political party.

Dr K. O. Mbadiwe wrote to Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the Ovwelle of Onitsha, informing him of what we were doing. He also wrote Alhaji Aminu Kano inviting him to the meetings of the Committee of National Unity in Lagos. A group called the Lagos Progressives, including Alhaji Femi Okunnu and another group of Progressives, from the eastern part of the country, including Dr Uzoukwu Nzeribe and Dr Nnana Ukaegbu, also contacted us and we members of the Committee of National Unity met with them.

As a result of the discussions the Progressives merged with us and we then formed a new body called Committee of National Unity and Progress. I was elected chairman of this body and we were charged to continue the contacts already begun by the Committee of National Unity. My committee was able to achieve a merger of the Committee of National Unity and Progress and Club 19.

My committee was also in contact with Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim's group. During a meeting of the committee of National Unity and Progress in a house at Victoria Island, Lagos, a member who was a university professor asked whether we were contacting Chief Obafemi Awolowo's group. Another member replied that we should not do this because Chief Obafemi Awolowo had already

made up his mind to form a political party under his leadership and that he had already declared that he would be the presidential candidate for the party. And that since our group was a democratic one, it would be for its members to choose its leader and its Presidential Candidate.

Then the professor countered that if this was so we should not contact Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim's group since Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim had also already declared that he would be the Chairman of whatever political group he join and also be the Presidential candidate of the political party formed from the group.

My committee was however instructed to continue our discussions with Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim's group. This we did and ultimately the committee of National Unity and Progress, Club 19 and Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim's group merged into one. A merger committee of the Tripartite Group was set up under the Chairmanship of Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya.

The committee of National Unity and Progress had set up a Committee under my Chairmanship comprising Dr K. O. Mbadiwe, Chief T.O.S. Benson, Dr Ogburnah of Umashia, Alhaji Femi Okunnu of Lagos and Dr Nwigwe of Aba and mandated us to meet the National Movement of Nigeria which consisted mostly of members from the Northern part of the country and discuss the formation of a National Political Party.

In September 1978, I led this committee to a house in Victoria

Island, Lagos where we met with representatives of the National Movement of Nigeria, including Alhaji Shehu Shagari, Alhaji Kam Saleh, Major General Adebayo, Mr Fani Kayode and others.

It was decided at the meeting that I should chair the discussion. I introduced the topic of a merger between the Tripartite Group and the National Movement of Nigeria. We had full discussion during which a delegate of the National Movement of Nigeria asked what the Tripartite Group would do about Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim since Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim had declared that he would be chairman of any political party formed and its presidential candidate.

I replied that Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim was only an individual and the decision of the group to which he belonged would bind him. It was then agreed that each delegation should report back to its group and we should meet again at a subsequent date to take final decision on the merger of the two groups and formation of a nation-wide political party.

At 7 o'clock in the evening of that faithful day, General Olusegun Obasanjo announced on the radio and television that the ban on politics had been lifted. The next day Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya led the Tripartite Group to announce the formation of the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP).

Some of us original members of the Committee of National Unity, including Dr K. O. Mbadiwe felt that the launching of the Nigerian Peoples

Party (NPP) was without full consultation especially since conversation was going on for the merger of the Tripartite Group and the National Movement of Nigeria.

We therefore took the Committee of National Unity to the National Movement of Nigeria at a meeting in Satellite Town, Lagos and joined in the formation of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN).

Thus two parties emerged — The National Party of Nigeria (NPN) and Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP) — which but for the accident of history of General Olusegun Obasanjo lifting the ban on politics on the day he did would have become one all-embracing national political party.

It would therefore be seen as stated at the beginning of this article that the accord between the NPN and NPP is not an accident.

KWARA GOVERNOR PRAISED FOR HANDLING RELIGIOUS CLASH

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 Nov 80 pp 2301-2302

[Text]

WHAT would have been interpreted as a religious conflict in the secular state of Nigeria had just been averted by the diplomatic approach of a Governor in Nigeria.

The Governor, Alhaji Adamu Attah, of Kwara State, recently received in audience at the Government House, Ilorin, representatives of the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) Kwara State branch, under the leadership of the Rt. Rev. Herbert Haruna, of the Anglican Communion. Also in the delegation were the Rt. Rev. Alex Makozi, Catholic Bishop of Lokoja Diocese and His Grace, S. O. Kalejaiye, Spiritual Father of the Cherubim and Seraphim Movements of Nigeria and Overseas, who travelled from Kaduna to Ilorin for the meeting.

The delegation met Alhaji Attah on October 16 and handed over a protest letter addressed to the State Commissioner for Education whom they accused of shutting the door of his ministry against them and a breaking-off of a dialogue with the Christian school proprietors.

Confrontation encouraged

The Commissioner for Education, a Moslem, was away on Hajj to Mecca and Medina at the time of the Christians' protest. The leader of the delegation, Bishop Haruna, expressed the determination of the Christian proprietors of schools to give maximum co-operation to the government of the day and ensure the success of the presidential system of the government now in practice. However, the Bishop noted with regret the provocative

policies of the State Ministry of Education and its agencies directed against Christians "even in institutions founded by them with their sweat, for which we hold you responsible as the Chief Executive of your Ministry".

The protest letter went on, "As far as we know, the Christian proprietors and communities that founded the schools are still legal owners of their institutions while the government pays grants to aid them. This policy worked well and ensured healthy partnership between the government and the voluntary agencies under the military administration, but the attitude of your Ministry since the inception of the present administration is not only destroying the very basis for co-operation but it also encourages confrontation.

"To our disappointment, letters sent to you for audience to discuss matters affecting our institutions were disregarded. Our complaints in the letter included the transfer of principals without the usual consultation with the regards for the proprietors, contrary to education law".

The Christians then complained bitterly against the latest admission policy of the State Ministry of Education which makes it impossible for most Christians whose parents are resident in Ilorin to gain admission into institutions founded by their churches.

The protest letter described as discriminatory and provocative the granting of 50 per cent admission to the indigenes of Ilorin local government areas of Christian institution like Cherubim and Seraphim College, Ilorin, Mount Carmel College, Ilorin, established by the Catholic Bishop Smith Memorial College, Ilorin, and Anglican Communion and St. Anthony College, Ilorin, established by the Catholic Communion.

In the list of 33 education secondary institutions established and owned by the various Christian denominations in the state, and the Christian Proprietors listed some of their schools whose admission to form one for 1980/81 showed more Moslem pupils being admitted to their colleges than their Christian counterparts. For example, St. Clare's Girls Grammar School, Offa,

owned by the Anglican Diocese of Kwara, had 160 pupils admitted with 40 Christians and 120 Moslems, the Anglican College of Commerce, Offa, had 134 pupils admission, 49 Christians and 85 Moslems, Crowther Memorial College, Lokoja, established by the Anglican Communion in memory of the first African Bishop, had an admission of 280, 58 Christians and 222 Moslems, St. Anthony School, Ilorin, a Catholic Institution, had 85 admissions, 10 Christians and 75 Moslems, Ihima Secondary School had 235 admissions, 90 Christians and 145 Moslems, Baptist College, Igbaja, had 81 admissions, 28 Christians and 53 Moslems, Cherubim and Seraphim College, Ilorin, had an admission of 123, 30 Christians and 93 Moslems.

Bishop Haruna told Governor Attah that until the crisis is resolved the Christian proprietors have instructed all principals of their institutions to suspend action on the lists of admission handed over to them by the State Ministry of Education. At a former meeting of the standing committee of the Christian Association, it reconsidered its decision not to open colleges belonging to the Christian proprietors following a plea by Governor Attah.

At a subsequent meeting between a committee of the Christian Association and officials of the Kwara State Ministry of Education, which was initially attended by Governor Attah, the interpretation of "catchment" was debated as a means of solving the vexed issue. The Ministry officials interpreted rules to mean that all indigenes of a local government area must be admitted whereas the Christian Association representatives claimed the proprietors should have the right to select their candidates to reflect their religious interests.

Attempts to bridge disparity

It was resolved as an interim measure to admit five more Christian pupils into every form in the Christian-owned colleges while

in addition Governor Attah pledged to provide emergency additional classrooms for the admission of Christians only in order to bridge the disparity between the heavily one-sided preference for Moslem candidates.

The Christian Association, in its submission, alleged that some officials of the Ministry of Education with Moslem faith deliberately promoted a vexious admission policy against the Christians. However, because of Governor Attah's expressed concern for the Christians, the standing committee of the Christian Association at another meeting to hear a report on the latter between, the government and officials of the Association, decided to review its earlier directive not to open their schools for admission until the crisis is over.

A Press statement issued later, and signed by the Rt. Rev. Herbert Haruna, as President, read as follows: "Following the timely intervention of the Governor of Kwara State, Alhaji Adamu Attah, on the crisis generated by the policy adopted by the Ministry of Education in admitting pupils into post-primary institutions for the 1980/81 session, the Christian Association of Nigeria, Kwara State branch, has reviewed the instructions earlier given to Principals of Christian Institutions and has accordingly ordered them to enrol the students reached with the government."

Despite the decision some principals have refused to admit any pupils to their schools until the disparity in the admission as it affects Christian children are effectively resolved. In one of the schools, the community, who are predominantly Christian, supported the stand of both the principal and the proprietors to shut the doors of their school to non-Christian pupils, who were to form the majority of the new intake admission.

In various churches in Kwara State, congregations expressed disappointment over the sad situation and expressed the view that if Moslem children were to enjoy abundant post-primary education, the Moslem leaders and their Islamic organisations should minimise their efforts towards mosque construction and divert their programmes to building of secondary schools, as had their Christian counterparts.

The Christian proprietors raised other issues with Governor Attah, among which were non-inclusion of Christians in the composition of some local school boards, the forcing of Christian students to take part in Koranic studies, and the construction of

mosques in Christian owned institutions with the express approval of the Christian proprietors.

The Governor, according to sources, expressed support for virtually all issues raised by the Christians. On the admission policy, Governor Attah re-emphasised his determination not to take over voluntary agencies' educational institutions. He told the delegation that his government admission policy was not aimed nor designed to discriminate against any religious sect but rather to ensure that qualified pupils in any local government areas of the State are allocated 50 per cent of intakes in all institutions of learning within local government areas. The Christian delegation requested Governor Attah to modify the admission policy by granting proprietorship of education institutions 50 per cent of intakes to their colleges rather than allocating such quota to local government authorities.

'Promote religious tolerance . . .'

Governor Attah promised to examine the proposal. In addition Governor Attah promised to look into the composition of the various local schools boards with a view to including Christian nominees and to ensure that no pupil or student is forced to learn any religious subject not relevant to his or her parent religion, in accordance with the Nigeria Constitution on freedom of religion. Also, the Governor promised to ensure that only Christian principals are posted to Christian education institutions but pleaded to the delegation to permit vice principals to be of mixed religious faiths. This, he said, would promote religious tolerance.

On a proposal from the delegation, the Governor promised to look into the setting up of a State Education Board, whose edict had been promulgated since 1974. This board would include representatives of both Christians and Moslems. The board would deal with all cases of education disparity.

The delegation expressed satisfaction to Governor Attah and promised to convey their various agreements to their followers but pleaded with Governor Attah to ensure that nothing is done by any overzealous officials to plunge the state into chaos through religious fanaticism.

ARO-IKWERRES SAID VIRTUALLY EXPELLED FROM HOMES

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE plight of those described as Aro-Ikwerrers is such as will give the federal government no alternative than to intervene. Whether these Igbos number thirty, one hundred or two hundred thousand is immaterial. They are Nigerians who are virtually being expelled from the state their forefathers before them, had known.

THESE Igbos who inhabit the Igbo-speaking district of Etche-Ikwere, were up-rooted from their homes during the civil war. Since the end of the conflict ten years ago, they have been prevented from returning to their homes and farm-lands.

THE truth and the simple logic is that their kith of yester-years having grabbed their homes and farm-lands, do not want them to return home. They now discover that they are stranger elements, merely because they may threaten the economic prosperity of those who dispossessed them.

DR Frank Eke, the deputy governor, who has become a prince since the end of the war, is himself from Ikwere. He knows how his people feel about this much politicised problem. So, now, Dr Eke claims that he does not know, nor, has he ever heard of any refugee problem concerning the Ikwere-Aros.

THE Rivers State Government agrees. It does not accept the Aro-Ikwerrers as belonging to the state. They are squatting in refugee camps but, must now "leave for their homes". Where then is home? The constitution does not allow any state to turn Nigerian citizens into refugees in their own country. We are guaranteed

free movement and the right to live where we want. We are guaranteed the right to own property anywhere in Nigeria.

THE Rivers State cannot set up its own peculiar ethics or laws where this implies deprivation and the trampling of guaranteed rights. The facts are clear. Igbo Aros are a people of dispersion; there is not one Igbo-speaking area in the East where there is not an Aro settlement.

THE Spill regime in the prevailing climate of the times, made them refugees in their own country; successive regimes have not been able to lift the lid of this injustice and denial because of the politics and economics of the issue.

YET, it is on record that a Judicial Inquiry was set up to look into the matter. The Commission was headed by Mr Justice Inko-Tariah, an Ijaw blue blood. And it is on record also, that the Commission recommended that the Aro-Ikwerrers be re-integrated with their kith and kin in Ikwere.

YEARS after, the new government is still hell bent on sending them back to imaginary homes in Imo State which neither their forefathers nor they knew. This is a most cruel assault on rights guaranteed by the constitution.

THE federal government in the circumstance, cannot sit on the fence and pretend, at this stage, that the problem of the Aro-Ikwerrers is wholly within the competence of the state government. They have to be returned to their homes in Ikwere.

UNION CALLS FOR REVIEW OF 1975 CIVIL SERVANT 'PURGE'

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 4 Nov 80 p 16

[Text]

THE National Executive Council of the Nigerian Civil Service Union has called on the Federal Government to review the military administration's purge of civil servants in 1975.

The council also requests the government to ensure that civil servants who were dismissed without justifiable reasons are called back or paid their full benefits.

In an eight point communique issued at the end of its meeting in Makurdi, Benue State capital, the council described the purge as monstrous and one of the greatest shocks to the civil servants in recent times.

The issue of scheme of service

and career prospects for junior and intermediate staff in the civil service came up and the council drew attention of the federal government to the urgent need to improve the career prospects and review the grading of the junior and intermediate cadres.

It stated that most of the released schemes of service were carbon copy of the old schemes which it alleged contained some of the old objectionable features detrimental to good career prospects and advancement in the service.

The council also called on the federal government to review the fringe benefits for civil servants

because the existing one fell far short of expectation.

On the unification of civil service rules in the country, the council deplored the on-going tendency among states to evolve their own civil service rules and called for their unification to avoid disparities.

It re-affirmed its stand on the restoration of vehicle advance and basic allowance and called on the government not to be impervious to reasonable aspirations of the union.

Meanwhile the union has appealed to its members to remain calm and await the decision of the industrial arbitration panel on the matter.

DELAYS AT AJAKUTA 'WILL NOT BE TOLERATED'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Nov 80 p 13

[Article by Nkem Agetua]

[Text]

ANY attempt to sabotage the effort of the Federal Government to develop the steel complex at Ajakuta would be severely dealt with. Malam Ali Mahale, acting Minister of Steel Development warned on Friday in Lagos.

Addressing the directors of the three companies that won the contracts for the execution of the civil works at Ajakuta, the minister said that the president did not even want industrial strikes and unrest to delay the job.

Malam Mahale told them that "President Shagari has specifically directed that non-performance or delays of any kind on the part of any contractor engaged in the project will not be tolerated".

On the part of government, a project management group whose duty would be to assist the contractors in co-ordinating their activities on the site would be

appointed, the minister said.

The \$80 million Naira civil works was awarded to the companies—Fougerolle, Julius Berger and Dumez.

The contract would be externally financed and therefore the minister urged the companies to ensure that nominated bankers entered into immediate dialogue with the Federal Ministry of Finance to whom full powers for the conclusion of loan agreement had already been given by the president.

The final contract documents would be signed in two weeks time so that the Ministry of Finance would have a legal document which would form the basis for negotiating the loan agreement, Malam Mahale disclosed.

He then urged the contractors to make sure that they utilized local labour and materials as much as practicable in the execution of the contract.

RIOTS REPORTED HAMPERING WORK ON BAKOLORI DAM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 80 p 16

[Article by Gboyega Amobonye]

[Text]

RECENT riots at the Bakolori Dam site in Sokoto State have set back work on the dam project by at least 12 months.

The Minister of Water Resources, Alhaji Ndagi Mamudu, disclosed this at an interview with the New Nigerian in Lagos.

He said the setback was due partially to the total stoppage of work on the project during the riots.

Farmers who were displaced by the project and whose farmlands were taken over rioted recently because they did not receive the compensation promised them.

The farmers drove out workers at the dam site and sealed up its entrance.

About 15 lives and property worth 40 million Naira were said to have been lost in the riots.

The minister said, however, that work on the dam had resumed in full swing.

He said the situation at Bakolori was now calm and the payment of compensation to farmers was progressing.

Alhaji Ndagi felt that the rioting farmers were misguided since the irrigation project was meant for their goods.

He said the dam and its irrigation project would enable farmers to grow crops during the rainy and dry seasons.

He further explained that such a project, anywhere, was also meant to enhance standard of living of the people, because it facilitated rural development and stopped the

drift to urban areas.

He also stressed that the project would provide job opportunities for many people in agro-allied industries that it would attract.

For instance, the minister said a tomato puree industry was to be established in Kano to make use of the products from Kano irrigation project area.

He also said flour mills were to be established in Borno State to make use of what is to be produced from the Lake Chad Basin Irrigation Scheme.

Consequently, he said irrigation projects would boost food production in the country. Alhaji Ndagi said that irrigation projects were long-term projects.

He explained that although the projects were expensive, they would go a long way in making the country self-sufficient in food production.

FARMERS THREATEN TO DISRUPT WORK AT JOS STEEL MILL

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Mike Rele]

[Text]

FARMERS are now threatening to disrupt the 80 million Naira Jos Steel Rolling Mill Project.

They are demanding about 500,000 Naira compensation for the economic trees and other cash crops on their acquired land.

The Construction Plant Manager, Mr. Heit Malet, yesterday told the acting Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Mahale, during a tour of the project area that farmers had often threatened to stop them from working if compensation was not paid for their acquired land.

This action, Mr. Malet said, had, to some extent, slowed down work on the site of the project.

Malam Mamman Mahale told the delegation of the farmers who were also on the project site, during the visit that compensation would be paid to them in the next few weeks.

He said that proper study of money due to the farmers was presently being undertaken by his ministry.

He told the farmers not to take the law into their hands but to realise the tremendous benefit the industry would serve their immediate community.

The minister assured them that apart from paying them compensation, employment would be given to any of them and their children who are qualified for jobs in the mill.

The minister told the German construction company handling the project to endeavour to include in their work the training of Nigerian engineers who would be able to take over the running of steel mill when commissioned.

He reiterated that the Federal Government laid great emphasis on manpower training without which there would be no meaningful transfer of technology.

When commissioned in 1982, the minister said, the rolling mill would produce 220,000 tonnes of steel annually. This, he said, would gradually increase to a maximum of 740,000 tonnes of steel annually.

During a courtesy call on Governor Solomon D. Lar of Plateau State, the minister enumerated the progress made so far on the mill.

OGUN STATE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION CLOSED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Nov 80 p 23

[Text]

THE Ogun State Polytechnic has been closed down indefinitely.

Announcing this was the rector of the College, Mr. Tunji Sonola.

Conditions for the re-opening of the college, he added, would be announced later.

Mr. Sonola explained that the institution was closed down in view of the continued boycott of classes by the entire students. Another reason, he stressed, was the refusal of the students executive to attend a round-table conference to resolve the issue which led to the boycott of classes and damage to the properties of the college.

The students had on Monday last week embarked on a boycott

of lectures. They also marched to the State House of Assembly to lodge serious allegation against the authorities of the institution.

Some of the allegations include non-provision of classrooms and hostel for new students, no lecturers, non-payment of bursary to the old students and academic mismanagement.

The House Committee on Education was said to have immediately waded into the issue and invited the school authorities to appear before it within 18 hours.

It was also gathered that the school authorities explained to the

committee that all efforts were being taken to meet all the students' demands.

However, in a release issued late on Thursday night, the authorities explained that all the students refused to listen to the address of the rector on efforts being made to resolve all the allegations which were duly made known to the House Committee on Education.

The release said further that all the blackboards in some classrooms were damaged and the Cafeteria forcibly locked.

Meanwhile, armed policemen are now keeping watch over the institution.

NIGERIA

OIL PROSPECTING DESCRIBED IN CHAD, ANAMBRA BASINS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Henry Atenaga]

[Text] The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation is yet to drill for oil in the Chad and Anambra basins. According to an official source last week, the present stage last week corporation's direct involvement in these areas is that at which efforts are made to determine the characteristics of rock formation through study of underground pictures.

Technically called seismic operation, this preliminary function is at the moment being carried out by a French company, GUDISIS on behalf of the Corporation.

Seismic operation is also on other direct NNPC involvements in Abudu in Bendel State, parts of Benue and Ondo, and off the shores of Rivers and Bendel States.

At Ologbo however, the corporation last July struck oil at the depth of 3,637.5 metres bringing the total of drilled wells with oil to 10 out of 19 wells drilled onshore and off-shore. But as at last week there was yet no clear indication of the extent of the Ologbo find, according to some sources.

Asked to comment on the chances in the Chad and Anambra basins the official declared: "That can easily become a political issue. One can say today the chances are good in a place and before you know it, the state government concerned comes with request for its oil revenue share as a producing area."

Besides, Seismic sounding are generally just indications and it does not happen at times that areas with the right rock formations end up upon drilling without oil or with quantities that can not be developed for commercial purposes.

Meanwhile, according to another NNPC source the three companies that won concessions a year ago to explore in the Niger Delta and Anambra basins have since started operations. The companies are Nigus (an American-Nigerian joint venture) Elf Nigeria Limited and Agip Energy and Natural Resources.

My source further informed that from their one involvement the first well has been drilled although it is a gas find.

Preliminary investigations are also on at the Sokoto area.

VARIOUS NEW, EXPANDED INDUSTRIES DESCRIBED

Ford Assembly Plant

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 21 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Steyr-Nigeria's new factory at Bauchi is to assemble up to 2,000 D series Ford trucks a year from knock-down kits shipped from Britain.

Ford says that the first shipment will leave within the next few weeks and by December it will have sent 300 truck kits and will reach 2,000 a year by 1981.

The kits will leave factories at Dagenham and Langley, Southern England containing components made in many other UK Ford factories.

Overall agreement on the deal has been reached and talks of the details start immediately.

Austrian Firm Steyr

Steyr-Nigeria opened its assembly plant last year to assemble Steyr trucks and tractors. The company is owned between the Federal Government and other Nigerian interests and the ment and also [as published] [rest of article omitted]

Johnson Products Factory

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 21 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] The factory of Johnson Products of Nigeria Limited (JPN) is to be opened on October 24 by the Minister of State, Ministry of Industries, Dr I. J. Igbani.

The event in a way represents the home coming of Black American entrepreneur, Mr George E. Johnson, president and founder of Johnson Products Inc. of Chicago, manufacturers of Ultra Sheen Hair relaxers.

Several events have been lined up for this week. These include an Ultra Sheen Hair Extravaganza and incorporates a fashion show by Shade's Boutique and performances by Black American Hair Stylist, Miss Babara Edmonds and others.

Refrigerator Factory

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 21 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] A N6 million refrigerator factory is planned by Nigerian Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company Limited.

The factory which would be sited outside Lagos State would start production in 1982.

The company has concluded technical agreement with Sanyo Universal Electronics of Thailand, an associate of Sanyo Inc. Japan.

Under the agreement, components would be supplied from Thailand at the initial stage and local manufacture would start later in Nigeria.

Already, assembling and testing activities of the SINGER brand of refrigerators have commenced at Matori Industrial Estate, Lagos, in July this year and production has reached the 1,000 monthly target.

The factory when in full operation would give employment to about 200 Nigerians.

Rivers Saw Mill

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Oct 80 p 32

[Text] A N3.4 million Saw Mill owned by the Ama Saw Mills Ltd has been opened at Abonacma in the Rivers State.

The mill is now operating at about half its 9,000 cubic metres of sawn wood a day capacity, but is expected to reach full capacity by December.

Glass Industry

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Andrew Isibor]

[Text] The Bendel Glass Industry, Ughelli, is to be expanded at a cost of 44 million Naira in order to increase its present production rate of 7,000 metric tonnes of sheet glass to 45,000 metric tonnes a year.

This was disclosed at Ughelli over the week-end by the state Commissioner for Trade, Industry and Co-operatives, Dr. Robson Momoh, while commissioning a new electric power generating plant for the glass industry.

The commissioner also disclosed that the government intended to make the factory the largest in West Africa. He pointed out that the proposed expansion would create an appreciable job opportunity for many Nigerians. [as published]

He expressed satisfaction over the progress made so far by the new administrators of the factory and appealed to the workers to co-operate with them.

CSO: 4420

PROTEIN LACK NOTED DESPITE LIVESTOCK EFFORTS

Livestock Imports

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Oct 80 p 9

[Article by Owen Anikwue]

[Text]

THE Federal Government imports livestock products worth more than 100 million Naira annually.

This astronomical import is to enhance the animal protein requirements of the average Nigerian.

In spite of such huge expenditure, the per capita consumption of animal protein in the country was still far below dietary requirements.

The Minister of State in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Mr Emmanuel Aguma, made these disclosures yesterday in a speech he delivered at the opening of the 17th annual

conference of the Nigerian Veterinary Medical Association taking place at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Mr. Emmanuel Aguma however assured the nation that the inherent problems in achieving national self-sufficiency in livestock production were surmountable "If appropriate measures are taken by both government, private entrepreneurs and small-scale farmers."

The poultry sector during the current plan period had recorded an increase of about 25 per cent between 1975 and 1978, the minister said, adding that his ministry had already signed a contract agreement with a

reputable poultry breeding firm to commence the production of "grand-parent poultry" in the country, in partnership with the Nigerian Poultry Company.

When the programme becomes fully operational, he said "we shall have sufficient day-old chicks to sustain the rapidly growing poultry industry without relying on importation."

On the problems of pest-control, feed scarcity and quality control, Mr. Emmanuel Aguma called on the Nigerian Veterinary Medical Association (NVMA) to direct its efforts in two directions. Firstly, it must make close contact

with agriculture and become a partner in production of food animals and secondly it must keep in contact with the medical sciences by assisting in research and regulatory functions aimed at wiping out diseases of animals and man.

In his address to the conference, the Emir of Zaria, Alhaji Shehu Idris, called on the NVMA to find ways and means of solving the problems of nomadic Fulani cattle rearers which, he said, included supply of adequate water, grazing fields and supplementary forage. The address was read on his behalf.

Livestock Industry

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Oct 80 p 16

[Article by Loke Salau]

[Text]

TWENTY years after the introduction of modern livestock industry, it has made very little impact on production of animal protein, the Chairman of the

National Committee on Green Revolution, Dr. Bukar Shuaib, has said.

Speaking at the opening session of the 17th annual conference of

Nigerian Veterinary Medical Association (NVMA) currently holding at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Dr. Shuaib noted that since independence, there were few

modern cattle ranches and abattoirs mostly owned by governments and companies or parastatals.

The major problem facing the modern livestock industry, according to Dr. Shuaib, were lack of good management and acute shortage of animal feeds.

Dr. Shuaib said the veterinary profession could make tremendous contribution to animal protein production in the green revolution by improving the nomadic system of husbandry.

The nomadic system, he explained, was evolved through centuries of trial and error which, according to him, had worked out

well, adding "we have to develop something better before we ask the nomads to give up their system."

According to the chairman, NVMA could contribute to the solution of the managerial problem both for the ranches and the abattoirs.

Government policies and programmes, he said, were favourable to the profession because they were drawn up largely by veterinarians.

The only problem, he pointed out, was that of the level of revenue allocation which, according to him, was not peculiar to the livestock sector alone.

On the numerical strength of the veterinary surgeons, Dr. Shuaib said there were 665 of which 589 were Nigerians while 66 were expatriates as at December last year.

In addition, there were 102 final year students for the 1979/80 session in the three universities offering courses in veterinary medicine, he said.

Dr. Shuaib said this number was significant enough for the veterinary profession to make a real impact on the green revolution programme in line with the objectives of the NVMA.

According to Dr. Shuaib, there were only four Nigerian veterinarians and two dozen British veterinarians 25 years ago.

ROLE OF WESTERN, TRADITIONAL MEDICINE EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Nov 80 pp 2166-68

[Text] SHOULD traditional medicine be recognised and practised officially in Nigeria to complement the shortage of medical personnel? This is the debate now going on in certain quarters in Nigeria, particularly between officials of the Nigerian Medical Council and the Traditional Medicine Board.

Following the persistent demands among herbalists in Nigeria, with moral support from some parliamentarians as well as some eminent university dons, several state administrations and the Federal Government are now mapping out a programme of recognition for traditional medicine. For an example, boards for effective supervision of the practice of traditional medicine and the best way to unify, modify, and update it are believed to be in the making.

Among the discussions there have been two outstanding contributions, one by Dr. F. A. Ofodile of the College of Medicine, University of Ibadan, who wrote in the *Daily Times* that in view of the rancour that has flowed from supporters and opponents of traditional medicine it was important to look at the pros and cons of the issue.

He then argued that both politicians and medical personnel will ultimately bear responsibility for any deaths and injuries caused by ill-conceived blanket installation of traditional medicine in its present form. He also added, "So also shall we be answerable to posterity if we summarily kill traditional medicine with all that it has to offer." He pointed out, "I do not share the view that traditional medicine had nothing to offer; neither do I subscribe to the sentiments of some politicians that criticism of traditional medicine is tantamount to subverting the country."

In the further view of Dr. Ofodile, traditional medicine has in its favour the

fact that it had kept a large segment of the population alive prior to the advent of Western medicine; it had been shown that some of the therapeutic regimen employed by some traditional medicinemen in various parts of the country do indeed contain ingredients that have scientifically proven effective against the diseases for which they have been used.

The writer then examined the other side of traditional medicine and submitted that the first obvious limitations to the usefulness of traditional medicine was the fact that it was not one science. Rather, he said, it was essentially a collection of individually evolved practices developed in different families over generations and transferred to a limited number of people by apprenticeship.

The practices are as varied and divergent as there are practitioners, and also as different in form and substance as there are ethnic groups in the country. "It is difficult in such circumstances to talk of traditional medicine as if it was one entity."

Dr. Ofodile went on that the only common factors essentially, were that the practices originated from the Nigerian people and the practitioners used locally available herbs. In some cases, no herbs were used at all. The healers depended on "spirit" and incantations to do the job.

The writer also spoke of the lack of scientific grounding of the practices. There is no systematic practice based on thorough knowledge of anatomy or the symptoms produced by organs as their physiology is disturbed by a particular disease.

Another limitation, according to Dr. Ofodile, is in the nature of the herbs administered by the traditional healers. He pointed out that "while it is true that active ingredients have been extracted from some herbs used by traditional healers, it is also

true that co-existing with these active substances are dozens of other substances that have no relevance to the disease being treated and in some cases may be injurious to the patients themselves". Another limitation is the failure of traditional doctors to appreciate that certain external signs may always represent the same disease.

Dr. Ofodile argued that "While it is true that native doctors were keeping people alive before the Western doctors appeared on the scene and are still active in the rural areas, it is also true that the mortality rate before the widespread availability of Western medicine in this country was greater than 20 per 1,000 people. Infant mortality was greater than 100 per 1,000 and maternal mortality was about six to seven per 1,000 and these statistics remain true wherever modern medicine has not become freely available today." Statistics since the introduction of Western medicine in Nigeria put the mortality rate at nine per 1,000, infant mortality is about 17.7 per 1,000 and maternal mortality is 0.1-0.2 per 1,000.

He then went on to say that with such statistics it was difficult to argue for perpetuation or institutionalisation of traditional medicine in its present form. It must be modified, regulated, and updated to keep up with 20th century standards if it is to play a significant role in improving the health of the people. He then called for proper supervision and regulation of traditional medicine so as to minimise the harm done and enhance the good.

He made the following suggestions:

- (a) The setting up of State Boards to control traditional medicine. The composition of such boards, he said, should include reputable native doctors, medical doctors, pharmacologists, and pharmacists who will oversee the improvement of the practice and its absorption into the health care system.
- (b) Various governments to look at traditional medicine from the proper perspective, devoid of all unnecessary emotionalism and patriotic zeal.
- (c) The setting up of a high level commission including representatives of the Nigerian Medical Council, the Nigerian Medical Association, the Association of Traditional Healers, Pharmacologists and legal practitioners to study exhaustively the whole issue of traditional medicine and make necessary recommendations on the

best way to unify, modify and update it and eventually integrate it into the health care system in the country.

- (d) The creation in the states, within the Ministry of Health, of a traditional medicine inspectorate division headed by a medical doctor whose function would be to get into the fields and monitor the activities of the native doctors to make sure that only registered practitioners actually practice, that the practice was done under hygienic conditions and that no harm was being done to the public. The division, he said, would also evaluate therapeutic claims and recommend proven ones for wide usage.

In rounding off his arguments, Dr. Ofodile, urged the state and federal governments to make funds available for active research into the herbs, pointing out that the herbs should be tested for beneficial effects.

In a reaction to Dr. Ofodile's article, Chief J. O. Lambo, Chairman of the Traditional Medicine Board, accused Dr. Ofodile of being a person with a Westernised colonial mentality. He further described Dr. Ofodile's arguments as based on false scientific theory and analysis.

Chief Lambo was bitter over the assertion of Dr. Ofodile's about who should bear the responsibility for any death and injury caused by ill-conceived blanket installation of traditional medicine in its present form, which seemed to imply that deaths do not occur in the modern hospitals.

He submitted that death is the inevitable destiny of man. "Death will come when it will. It is sheer hypocrisy to assign the cause of death to any particular art," Chief Lambo said. He argued that before the advent of modern medicine in Nigeria the average life span was longer than at present, when people die between the ages of 30 and 40.

The traditional doctors have a sure way of preserving the life of a patient in order to give room for treatment, he said. This was done in the form of a ring or belt. When all hope of survival was gone, this material would be removed and the soul would escape through the head.

The Chief said Dr. Ofodile must have been nursed by traditional medicine while he was young, because all African mothers are used to it. But in commenting on the limitations of traditional medicine Dr. Ofodile had erred and got himself lost in the wilderness of emotion and sentiment. "For anybody to criticise a science or profession he has not studied, amounts to criticism

borne out of malice and is a reflection of ignorance and arrogance".

Chief Lambo then went on to submit that spiritual atonement and incantations were part of traditional therapy and were effective. Chief Lambo quoted a Professor in Ghana who confessed that it was a sheer waste of time to be analysing the active substance of herbs because sometimes the ingredients have no relevance to the disease it cured. The Ghanaian professor, he said, suggested that herbal drugs should be used as prepared by the traditional doctors with a little modification involving preservation and sanitation.

On the suggestion that only the registered traditional doctors should be allowed to

practise, Chief Lambo welcomed the idea but asserted that this could not be done as a matter of urgency, pointing out that facilities like institutions of training, financial assistance, exchange of ideas in form of dialogues, seminars, workshops etc, are prerequisites. Without these, any law to keep people out of the profession will amount to tyranny, and would not be for the benefit of the people, Chief Lambo argued.

Chief Lambo concluded, "I think a conscientious and serious educational programme should be mounted to enlighten such people that medicinal properties of herbs are used to an advantage by the traditional doctors and thus making a significant contribution to health care of the inhabitants.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

STEEL IMPORT CONTROLS URGED--The new Chairman of Dorman Long and Amalgamated Engineering Limited, Mallam Turi Muhammadu has called for government control on fabricated steel works into the Country. Speaking last week on the occasion of the visit of Acting Steel Minister Mallam Ali Makele to his company, the Chairman reasoned that 30 percent import duty presently charged on steel imports "gives inadequate protection to Nigeria's steel fabricators". To him, "greater control over importation is an essential first step to ensure that existing facilities in Nigeria are fully utilised and expanded." Given the depressed state of the world steel market in the wake of construction depression, Mallam Muhammadu advised that Fabricated steel should only be imported when Nigerian fabricators have indicated their inability to perform". (as published) He is not alone. Two weeks ago, the General Manager of Nigerteel Company Limited Mr N. N. Arya surveyed his company's stock pile of steel rods and called on the government to increase duty on imported steel rods "...so that wholly indigenous products can compete favourably with imported ones". [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Nov 80 p 3]

RIVERS TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY--The Rivers State University of Science and Technology (UNITEC), has been formally opened in Port Harcourt. It has taken off with a student population of 2,974, out of which 1,500 are new intake to study various programmes leading to diploma and degrees. Speaking on the occasion which also marked the matriculation of the students, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor T. T. Isoun, noted that the UNITEC was a university with a commitment and mission. He announced that the university has a centre for special projects which, he said, was specifically provided with sufficient power and authority. When fully established, Professor Isoun said, the centre would serve as a final finishing in the training of engineers. The centres, he further said, would assist in the quick transformation of basic scientific or engineering data into products and services. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Nov 80 p 24]

BAKERS END STRIKE--Bread is now available in Enugu and other parts of Anambra State at the end of the two-week industrial action by the Anambra/Imo Master Bakers Association in protest against high cost of baking ingredients. The secretary of the Enugu zonal branch of the association, Mr. Abel Ndukwu, told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), in Enugu that the commodity might be off the stands in a week's time unless urgent action was taken to bring down the prices. The secretary suggested that the flour mills should devise a means whereby individual bakers should get supplies either from the co-operative consumer shops or the Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC). Mr. Ndukwu accused senior officials of the mills of collaborating with flour distributors to cause artificial scarcity. When contacted,

one of the distributors who chose to remain anonymous denied the allegation, adding that quantity of flour supplied to them had been drastically reduced. A loaf previously sold at 10 kobo now costs 15 kobo. The 20 kobo loaf costs 30 kobo while that of 30 kobo now costs 60 kobo. [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 80 p 3]

IMO AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION COSTS--Construction of airport in Owerri, Imo State capital will cost the Federal Government 52 million Naira, the State Governor, Mr. Sam Mbakwe disclosed at the weekend. The site for the project, he said, was already being cleared at a cost of 1.07 million Naira, while its design was being prepared at a cost of 488,067 Naira. Mr. Mbakwe was speaking in Owerri at the weekend during the foundation laying ceremony of the project. [Loveday Iheanacho] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 80 p 9]

BALLOTS FROM 1979 FOUND--A returning officer in the last year's general elections was the tenant of the house where about ten boxes of ballot papers believed to be property of the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECOC) were discovered last week in Sokoto. The hint was given by the state Police Commissioner, Alhaji Aminu Malumfashi, while briefing newsmen in his office on the discovery of the items in a prominent politician's house in Gwadabawa town. He said although it was premature to comment on the issue as police investigations were in progress, it was understood that the returning officer used the house, a 4-bedroom, throughout the election period and that it was, therefore, not impossible that the returning officer might have left them behind after completing his assignment. This, he said, did not mean that the police were of the opinion that the returning officer was responsible for the items but explained that an act of negligence could not be overruled. He said the case could be determined when the police were able to get the returning officer for questioning. When suggested to him that it could not have been possible for anyone to lose sight of such important documents when vacating a place he was assigned for a specific job related to the documents, the police commissioner retorted that "that was an opinion." Alhaji Aminu Malumfashi confirmed that no arrest has been made in connection with the incident. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Nov 80 p 16]

SACKED VARSITY STAFF REINSTATED--University staff dismissed by the defunct Federal Military Government following the 1978 student crisis are to go back to their jobs. This is one of the agreements reached in Lagos on Monday between the Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity, the National Universities Commission (NUC) and the Academic Staff Union of Universities. A communique issued at the end of the meeting said that the Federal Government had agreed that the various university councils concerned should review the cases of those staff with a view to their being reinstated. The meeting was chaired by the Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity, Mr. Adebisi Ogedengbe, and attended by the Minister of Education, Dr. I. C. Madubuike. The affected staff include the former Vice-Chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University, Professor Iya Abubakar who is now Minister of Defence, the former Vice-Chancellor of Lagos University, Professor Ade Ajayi, the former Director of the University's Health Services, Dr. Ladipo Sogbetun as well as the university's former Students Welfare Officer, Mr. Ebenezer Babatope, now Director of Organization, Unity Part of Nigeria (UPN). Others are Mr. Bade Oninode, Dr. Wale Adeniran, Dr. Akin Ojo and Comrade Ola Oni, all formerly of the University of Ibadan as well as Dr. Edwin Madunagu and his wife both formerly of University of Calabar. The university staff were removed from office following the Justice

Mohammed Commission of Inquiry into the 1978 nation-wide student crisis in which about 10 undergraduates lost their lives. Following yesterday's meeting, members of the Academic Staff Union of Universities have decided to call off their current industrial action. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Nov 80 p 24]

UNONGO SUES 'TRIBUNE'--The former Minister of Mines and Power, Mr. Paul Unongo, has instituted four separate libel suits totalling N40 million at Jos High Court, against the African Newspapers of Nigeria Limited, printers and publishers of the Nigerian TRIBUNE. Joined in the suits are Mr. Tai Solarin, Mr. Layi Ogunsoola and Mr. Tola Adeniyi, who is a regular columnist of the paper. In one of the suits, which were filed by Mr. Olayemi Abogun, a counsel in Chief Gani Fawehinmi's chambers, Mr. Unongo said he was claiming N40 million damages from the African newspapers and Mr. Solarin jointly and severally from libel contained on page four of the Nigerian TRIBUNE issue of October 7, 1980. In the second suit, in which Mr. Adeniyi is joined, Mr. Unongo is asking for N10 million damages in respect of TRIBUNE's publications of September 3, and August 17, this year. In the third one, Mr. Unongo is also asking for another N10 million from the African newspapers and Mr. Layi Ogunsoola for an alleged libel published on page four of SUNDAY TRIBUNE issue of July 27, 1980. Mr. Unongo is claiming N3 million in the fourth suit for an alleged libel published by the same paper on its issue of Friday August 29, 1980. On the four suits which were filed at the same time, Mr. Unongo is asking the court for an injunction restraining the paper from further printing and publishing or, circulating any similar matter concerning him. No date has been fixed for the mention. [Mike Nwanjo] [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Nov 80 p 32]

OIL REFINERY RAIL LINK--A N24 million railway construction project, due for final completion next year, is to link Nigeria's third oil refinery at Kaduna to the country's main railway network. The project, commissioned by the Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC) when completed, will consist of 23 kilometres of track, a marshalling yard, sick sidings for wagon repairs, a new station building and 70 staff houses. According to the contractors, Henry Boot Construction (Nigeria) Ltd., which is entirely Nigerian-owned, the project "will contribute substantially to the efficient transportation of Nigeria's energy resources throughout the Northern areas of the country". [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Nov 80 p 5]

INDUSTRIAL CENTERS--The Federal Government will establish five new industrial development centres (IDCS) before the end of 1981. These centres would be cited at various suitable places in some parts of the country. The sites have not yet been announced. This disclosure was made by the assistant director in the small scale industry division of the Federal Ministry of Industries, Mr. E. A. Taiwo while making a keynote address at the opening session of the two-day meeting of the national advisory committee in Kano. Earlier, the Kano State Commissioner for Rural and Community Development, Alhaji Mahmud Othman called for a planned development of the country. The commissioner also announced that the State Government in its bid to industrialise the rural areas have decided to establish "at least two small scale industries in each of the local government areas of the state." He further announced plans to modernise existing local crafts technology in the state, but pointed out that sophisticated technology at the present stage of our economic development was quite appropriate to artisan-oriented industries. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Nov 80 p 5]

EDITOR ARRESTED--The Udi chief magistrate, Mr A. B. N. Obayi, has ordered the arrest of the Editor of the "Lagos WEEK-END" newspaper, Mr Supo Ibikunle, for contempt of court. The alleged contempt was said to contain an article in the paper's publication of October 19, this year, titled "Love Boy Father Floored" and published in the paper's regular column "Do Not Say I Told You". The chief magistrate stressed that for the "Lagos WEEK-END" to make such publication of a criminal matter still pending in the court was not only a novelty but also an action fraught with prejudice and contempt of the court. [Excerpt] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 6 Nov 80 p 16]

OBSOLETE MILITARY EQUIPMENT--The Defence Industries Corporation based in Kaduna has not been able to produce any military hardware, because most of the factory's equipment and machinery are obsolete. This was contained in a paper on "The Administration of the Military--from 1966 to 1979," delivered by Major-General David Jemibewon, General Officer Commanding the First Division of the Nigerian Army, and a former director of the corporation. General Jemibewon said the corporation was set up in 1964 at the cost of N2m. A similar corporation in Brazil, established the same year, was already exporting military hardware to Third World and other countries, while the Nigerian one, has not made any impact, he said. The General said that the foreign contractors who installed the machines and equipment when the corporation was established were asking for N11m, for servicing and replacing the parts of the machines. He called on the federal government to commission factories to manufacture ordinance equipment to back up or replace the existing, but obsolete and unproductive one. The General said that the experience of the civil war during which war efforts were hampered by the lack of local manufacture should serve as a warning to the government. While not anticipating any of such emergency, he said it was time Nigeria manufactured some of her military needs. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 3 Nov 80 p 2199]

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIA CONFERENCE PROPOSAL, REAGAN POLICY DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "SWA Talks"]

[Excerpts]

THE IDEA now seems to be to hold Lancaster House-style independence talks on South West Africa.

It is something that appeals to the Frontline States, and Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, announced at the weekend that he was prepared to participate.

Meanwhile, there is much speculation about the attitude a Reagan administration might take up on the South West African issue.

A fallacy is that Mr Reagan will protect South Africa against sanctions, and that our problems over the territory are consequently over.

True enough, Mr Reagan is not going to be as keen as President Carter was to force South Africa, under threat of sanctions, to agree to a UN-run election in circumstances which will inevitably bring Swapo to power.

Mr Reagan will want to see what alternatives there are for an internationally recognised settlement before he will agree to punitive measures.

But the US is not able to act in isolation. It cannot agree to a solution that other members of the Western Five contact group reject.

More importantly, it cannot agree to a solution that the United Nations rejects.

The pressure in the United Nations is to force South Africa to implement the UN plan.

And if it does not?

Well, we only need to look at a resolution passed by a UN committee last week, calling for a total boycott of South Africa, diplomatically, politically, economically and militarily. Specifically mentioned are bans on investment and oil.

The world body is expected to endorse the resolution.

Then it will be over to the Security Council, where only a veto can save us from sanctions.

We still believe that the Western Five will be opposed to sanctions while there is a chance of obtaining a settlement by negotiation with South Africa.

But their task will be made far more difficult if it appears that South Africa is intransigent.

In these circumstances, South Africa's participation in a conference of interested parties would be an important indication of our willingness to explore all avenues that might bring about a settlement.

It would also give us a breathing space while the Reagan administration settles in and decides how best to handle the South West African issue.

CSO: 4420

BOTHA OPPOSES DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CHINESE

Address to OFS Rally

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Vrede--The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, last night let it be known in no uncertain terms that he was against discrimination against Chinese people in South Africa.

Addressing a National Party rally in this Free State town, Mr Botha said he saw no reason to discriminate against people who came from a "decent" country such as Taiwan while trade links with this country were maintained.

The Prime Minister was replying to a questioner who had ironically expressed reservations about the way people of colour were increasingly using facilities erected specifically for whites.

Saying he hoped the Press would not blow the matter out of proportion, Mr Botha said facilities which could not be duplicated should be shared.

There should be no discrimination on the grounds of skin colour, he said.

As an example, he said he had met a highly civilised nation during his visit to Taiwan last week.

'POST' Comment on Incident

Johannesburg POST in English 23 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "What a Diplomatic Boob!"]

[Text]

THE complexity of our racial situation which is deliberately compounded by opportunism sometimes lands people in an ugly mess.

What happened to the white Mayfair swimming pool attendant who chased two Chinese kids from a pool is so typical of South Africa that it should be screamingly funny if the whole business was not so tragic.

The Prime Minister's triumphant saga in Taiwan, so admirably documented by SABC-TV had hardly faded, when the poor white man who most certainly did not know nor care two hoots about the niceties of political dynamics, put his foot smartly into it.

How on earth was the man to guess that Chinese had almost magically made an overnight metamorphosis to white, or honorary white, or whatever. One can almost hear his amazement after the telephone did not stop ringing in his pool office about his major diplomatic boob.

It smacks of such hypocrisy that one shudders with embarrassment for the Government.

Their fault at that, for the manner in which they will lay on the propaganda bit is almost farcical.

As you are forced to play the game according to the rules, you cannot actually be faulted for striving at an amalgamation of the pariahs of the world.

But one just gets a little sick by the sanctimonious gush from some quarters when in almost hushed description the ancient and respected Chinese culture suddenly blossoms into prominence.

The day will eventually dawn when we blacks take the whip, and we may as well savour in anticipation the description of the ancient black culture and past glory of Azania.

RESIGNING NP MPC ATTACKS CRITICS OF BOTHA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

"VERLIGTE" Waterkloof National Party MPC, Dr Piet Goosens' statement yesterday that Pretoria MPs and MPCs who did not unconditionally support the Prime Minister must go, was almost immediately repudiated by the Transvaal NP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, who challenged Dr Goosens "to motivate his point."

Dr Goosens' attack on his NP colleagues was embodied in his letter of resignation as MPC for Waterkloof.

Dr Goosens told The Citizen he had bought a farm near Petrusburg in the Free State and would move to Bloemfontein on December 8.

Dr Treurnicht said in a statement that he was not aware of a single MP, MPC or Senator in the Transvaal who did not support the Prime Minister's 12-point plan.

"But I am well aware of the Prime Minister's repeated confirmation of the policy of separate development and even of necessary discrimination to protect the rights of communities."

Dr Treurnicht said: "Dr Goosens owes it to the executive of the Transvaal NP to motivate his accusations

that MPs and MPCs are plotting and are being disloyal to the party."

"I find it reprehensible that such accusations, if they were reported correctly, were published in the Press. Dr Goosens never expressed his reservations towards me or towards the Transvaal NP executive."

Dr Treurnicht said the Prime Minister had expressed himself strongly regarding the rights of the White nation and his preparedness to fight for it.

Dr Goosens was correct in his statement that the Government's policy was aimed at the uplifting of all the country's peoples and to give them the opportunities to safeguard their own heritages and to come to their rights in every aspect.

"But of course this also applies to Whites," Dr Treurnicht said, adding: "And for that reason we maintain to have rights to have exclusively to ourselves our own living areas, schools, voters' lists, sport organisations and meetings, which rights no one must try to deprive us of."

Dr Goosens told The Citizen his resignation would become effective on January 1.

His attack, which had formed part of his farewell speech to his own divisional council, had not been aimed at individual MPs or MPCs or, especially at his own MP,

Mr Tom Langley, but had been on a broad spectrum of MPs and MPCs, who, he said, had always been too afraid to lose their popularity as public figures.

It was time they told their voters in public where they stood with regard to matters such as open parks, open restaurants and other public amenities.

"But instead, they play the role of 'Ja-broers' with a 'yes-but' attitude to every single controversial issue that is raised and which relates to better relations between races."

"As long as they go along with 'verkrampte' views in their divisional councils, they are in fact bedeviling the progress of their own Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha."

Dr Goosens said he had told his divisional council it was time that every MP and MPC in the National Party should state that he supported the Prime Minister unconditionally, "or else they must go".

"With a view to strengthening the hand of our leader, every NP public representative must in fact state that he is walking exactly the PW road, otherwise there is no longer a place for them within the party," he added.

"Stop forfeiting Mr Botha's principles when you

address your galleries behind closed doors. Forget about being popular amongst your own people. Stop singing together with the 'verkrampste' anti-P W Botha choruses and rather talk to your people and tell them straight out what the position or the problems are," Dr Goosen said.

CSO: 4420

PAPER PREDICTS CONTINUING NP RESISTANCE TO BOTHA

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "The Party Fights Back"]

[Text]

It is, of course, encouraging to discover that democracy is still alive, even if it is confined to the inner ranks of the National Party. In elections to choose Nationalist candidates for parliamentary by-elections, first Dr Dawie de Villiers withdrew from Mooresburg because NP supporters preferred their MPC, then General Magnus Malan retreated from Nelspruit apparently because local candidates were not prepared to stand back.

But there is obviously more to this than democracy. The difficulties these two new stars of the Botha Cabinet are experiencing in gaining acceptance at the constituency-level of the party are indicative of the difficulty the Botha strategy as a whole is likely to encounter. For what Mr Botha is trying to do is to finesse his own party; he is seeking to smuggle reforms past his highly conservative caucus. That is what the

President's Council, the new power to nominate MPs and the bringing of personally selected people from outside Parliament into the Cabinet is all about.

Our guess, however, is that the caucus and the ordinary party members at constituency level are not simply going to lie back and allow themselves to be degutted without a fight. They are going to move to protect their grassroots power in the party, and they are going to use that power to resist policy changes they don't like. The days of meekly accepting what the party leadership wanted are over.

That is why we predict trouble for Mr Botha's strategy. His own party is going to fight back. And if the ordinary party members of Mooresburg and Nelspruit can force two of Mr Botha's star Cabinet choices to back off, what chance is there of the caucus accepting any fundamental reforms that he — or his President's Council — may propose?

COMMENT ON PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

Hendrickse Comment

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Nov 80 p 6

[Article by Peter Sullivan]

[Text]

Political Correspondent
Even if coloured people were put back into Parliament this would not be a meaningful development in real political terms, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, said today.

"Within National Party concepts this looks like movement, but to me it looks like ganging up against blacks," Mr Hendrickse said.

He was reacting to a weekend newspaper report that former Transport Minister Mr Ben Schoeman had come out strongly in favour of returning coloured people to the voters roll.

Mr Schoeman said the coloured people should be given full political rights and returned to Parliament in a confederal system in which everybody — including urban blacks — had representation.

In an interview with Rapport Mr Schoeman said coloured people should be made the allies of the white man and not their enemies.

He said if coloured people were returned to the general voters roll and given political rights the same would have to happen to the Chinese and Indians.

Mr Hendrickse, who was leader of the majority party in the Coloured Representative Council until it was scrapped, said today he did not think the idea represented anything new.

It had been put forward in an Afrikaans newspaper report about a month ago which purported to unveil the Prime Minister's grand plan for the future.

"In terms of Government thinking it's obvious they're thinking about this. But I think Mr P W Botha was thinking of separate voters' rolls.

"But if you want a confederation we would prefer a geographic and not an ethnic confederacy," Mr Hendrickse said.

Asked if he thought the Labour Party would boycott an election in which coloured people could go to Parliament, Mr Hen-

drickse said he could not commit his party to any standpoint as the party had not yet discussed this specific issue.

The future constitutional position of coloured people and growing pressure to include blacks on the President's Council have become the main issues threatening the future unity of the National Party.

This became clear today from the reaction to Mr Schoeman's call.

Conservative Nationalist spokesmen said it was clear that the lines were being drawn for a showdown on these issues and that it might well decide the future unity of the party.

Rapport has also published an opinion poll which found that almost half of the number of whites questioned wanted blacks to be represented on the President's Council.

Poll of White Opinion

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Nov 80 p 6

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Nearly half South Africa's whites would prefer to see blacks included in the President's Council, according to an opinion survey conducted for Rapport.

The Sunday newspaper's survey indicated that only about a quarter of the whites were satisfied with the present composition of the Council comprising only whites, coloured members, Indians and Chinese.

This finding was part of a regular survey conducted for the newspaper by Mark en Meningsopnames (Edms) Bepert.

Questionnaires were sent to about 2 500 whites reported to comprise a representative sample of the adult white population.

About nine percent of people questioned said they did not agree with the idea of a President's Council.

Of the English-speaking whites who were questioned, 7.4 percent suppor-

ted the Government's decision on the Council's present composition while 69 percent were in favour of black representation.

Of the Afrikaans-speaking whites, 39.6 percent agreed with the Government's decision while 29.3 percent were in favour of blacks serving in the Council.

Nationalists were reported to be sharply divided on the whole issue.

About 4.2 percent of the National Party supporters did not agree at all with the idea of a President's Council.

Mr Ben Schoeman, the former Minister of Transport and former Transvaal leader of the National Party, told Rapport he was in favour of direct coloured and Indian representation in Parliament.

He said a parliament consisting of whites, coloured people and Indians should form a confederation with the homelands and urban blacks who could be represented through "city states."

Muslim Organizations' Reaction

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 17 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Text]

There has been an outright rejection of the President's Council, and the Muslims nominated to serve on it, by various Muslim scholars and organisations. In exclusive statements to *Muslim News* this latest government-created institution was described as a body which goes against the very teachings of Islam.

It is clear from the Qur'an and numerous ahadith (teachings) of the Holy Prophet (pbuh) that no form of co-operation or collaboration with any of the forces of oppression is permitted under any circumstances in Islam, stated Moulana Farid Esack emphatically.

A very important thing to bear in mind is that for a Muslim, the means is the methodology in the struggle, cannot be separated from the ends. Islam has got its peculiar way of waging the struggle against oppression and injustice as well as its own vision for the kind of society lying at the end of this struggle. We therefore cannot speak of working within the system to beat it. The norms of the powers that be are based on greed, selfishness and exploitation and there is no way that one can sit with these people and hope to be a participant in this struggle for social justice.

According to Moulana Esack Islam is a total way of life and demands total allegiance in all spheres of our activity. We cannot therefore say that our professions and our Islam cannot be mixed and still remain Muslims.

The Muslim Judicial Council

The Muslim Judicial Council said that they are 'opposed to pseudo-government bodies designed to perpetuate apartheid and as Muslims we should have nothing to do with it'.

The Muslim Assembly's point of view is that 'there can be no meaningful change to the situation in this country till a new constitution is negotiated for by all the people of this country and until the leadership of all the people concerned is recognised'.

Sheikh Toffar

A statement issued by Sheikh A K Toffar on behalf of the Institute of Islamic Shari'ah Studies rejected the President's Council as Islam prescribes consultation and negotiation amongst people as a principle of law. It prescribes honesty, fairness and true moral intention in the matter and the setting right of irregularities justly and amicably for the benefit of all.

The President's Council in its present constituted form cannot carry out this task as it is loaded with NP-thinking people whose principles of government are already well-known.

The constitutional exercise will thus be futile as the so-called non-white participants will see in due course. It is presently incredible nor possible for us to believe that the President's Council can smuggle constitutional reform past the NP caucus where the principles and policies of the NP are given full executive authority in real terms.

Senior NP office-bearers have continuously sung the refrain of "no shared government" and "no Blacks in the President's Council", thus making constructive constitutional dialogue impossible.

MSA

In a strongly worded statement the Transvaal Regional Representative of the Muslim Student Association says:

We firmly uphold the Islamic principles of human rights, justice, equality and reject all forms of oppression and injustices. Islam cannot condone any form of apartheid, be it economic, political or social. Thus we cannot see the proper functioning of a President's Council in the present socio-political system of South Africa. We therefore reject the President's Council and all other forms of government-created political institutions in South Africa and as such cannot condone Muslims standing on such institutions. We firmly believe in the saying of the Holy Prophet (pbuh): "Whosoever walks with an oppressor to strengthen him, has gone forth from the fold of Islam".

MYM

The Muslim Youth Movement are also opposed to the creation of the President's Council.

The Muslim nominees who have accepted the Prime Minister's nomination to serve on the President's Council are neither helping the governor nor the governed.

'Accepting to serve on the President's Council amounts to isolating the so-called blacks from the political mainstream. This will also lend belief to the political policy of the South African government that the so-called blacks exercise their political rights in the homelands. Thus the nominees of the President's Council and all those that believe it should be given a chance are doing South Africa a great disservice'.

'It is difficult to fathom the concepts of dialogue in the South African political realm without sitting at a conference table with the most important political grouping which matters most when planning the future of this country.'

'It is our belief that negotiation is the best option to explore, to find a solution for an amicable political settlement. This option can only be viable if the government changes its

political approach towards the so-called blacks!

If Muslim nominees examine their conscience in the light of the Islamic ideology they will find that the best decision would be to withdraw with dignity while they still can.

SASA

Sasa has also issued a statement condemning the Muslims serving on the council as well as the council itself. The nominees are serving their own selfish interests. The "Muslims" serving on the President's Council should be ostracised by the community and the community should unite to oppose those "Muslims" on the council. These reactionaries are an unwanted hinderance in the progress of the Islamic liberation struggle that is igniting throughout the world. The President's Council took place within the womb of apartheid therefore this growth within the womb itself is abnormal and the birth will finally be the evolvement of a dangerous and destructive obstacle to the masses.

CSO: 4420

COMMENT ON KOORNHOF'S PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON BLACKS

'OOSTERLIG Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST In English 24 Oct 80 p 26

[Translation from Afrikaans of OOSTERLIG editorial 16 October titled: "Promising Announcements"]

(Text)

It's ironic, but not accidental, that violence erupted in Soweto yesterday, precisely on the day Minister Piet Koornhof made promising announcements regarding Blacks in urban areas which could contribute towards a general improvement in their lot and the removal of unnecessary and hurtful discrimination.

But every right-thinking person knows that powers are at work in South Africa that aim at bedevelling, as much as possible, reconciliation politics between Black and White. For this very reason it must have looked as if Dr Koornhof wasn't welcome in Soweto yesterday.

But the fact is that Blacks, in the Minister's words, are on the threshold of interesting and challenging developments at constitutional and local authority levels. Draft legislation to be tabled in Parliament next year, and on which the public will have the opportunity of commenting, attests to this.

For the first time in the country's history, provision will be made for local councils in Black urban areas so that Blacks can manage their own

affairs at local level. It's a whole step further than the existing community councils, as these bodies with the status of city councils will have all the powers of a conventional local authority, with the further possibility of additional powers that may be ascribed to them.

This will naturally mean that the role of administration boards will have to be reviewed. They will be changed into development boards with a smaller compilation and bigger involvement in the private sector. This makes it clear that in future the accent will fall more heavily on the development of the Black communities immediate environment. Important amendments are furthermore on the cards in residence and labour regulations which could give Blacks greater freedom of movement.

All these measures, and others pending, are a confirmation of the Government's earnest desire to carry out orderly reform — also in respect of the lives of Blacks — and can make an important contribution towards more relaxed race relations.

Port Elizabeth A — October 16

Johannesburg POST in English 31 Oct 80 p 16

[Editorial]

[Text]

DR PIET Koornhof said yesterday that the three draft Bills to be gazetted today were "the right idea at the right time".

He was referring to draft Bills relating to local government for blacks, the laws on co-operation and development and the Black Community Development Bill.

Dr Koornhof said that this was "a genuine attempt at reform", and said it was an attempt to "remove hurtful discrimination as far as possible in present times".

We would like to believe that this was, indeed, so. However, looking through the draft Bills, there still seems to be a lot more outstanding.

Certain aspects of the draft legislation will certainly be welcome, but once more, Dr Koornhof has failed to grasp this opportunity.

There is still mention of "disqualified" people — which is defined as any black person outside a black township; there is still talk of retaining legislation regarding "idle blacks", and, as yet, there is no movement on the question of freehold title for blacks. Also, there seems very little significant change in the pass laws, and Dr Koornhof says that influx control is still necessary to avoid slum conditions.

So, while Dr Koornhof is all "optimistic", we believe that most blacks will not view the draft Bills as particularly exciting. Dr Koornhof believes "we will succeed", and adds, "and let me tell the sceptics, history has proved that sceptics are always wrong".

Maybe. But we will prefer to wait for history to judge us all the same.

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Oct 80 p 20

[Editorial: "Time To Debate the Pass Laws"]

(Text)

THERE is plenty to criticise in the three draft Bills which formalise the P W Botha administration's new approach to urban blacks. There is quite a lot that is commendable too. What certainly must be applauded is the fact that the Bills have been presented not as a fait accompli but as proposals for public discussion, well in advance of their passage through Parliament. On this basis they can be studied carefully — as indeed they need to be, since they are highly complex — and specific suggestions can be made for improving the package. There is scope for reasoned debate rather than stock responses and a shouting match.

This in itself represents a degree of progress. There is further advance in the overall approach to urban black communities. The thinking represents a huge advance on that of the Verwoerdian era, which saw the townships as transit camps which were deliberately to be kept uncomfortable and unattractive. Now they are accepted as a fact of life. Their quality of life and the security of their people are to be improved — for those who qualify under the influx laws as urban dwellers. And therein lies the major rub.

The Koorhof proposals, while greatly easing restrictions on the mobility of qualified urban resi-

dents and their families, contain tough new sanctions on the disqualified. For instance, some quite horrifying penalties are suggested for those who employ, transport or house illegal migrants; not to mention stiff fines for the migrants themselves. As Dr Koorhof said yesterday, the principle is to make influx control "more effective." The reforms are all within the basic framework and machinery of apartheid. The ethics of that system remain as questionable as ever, even though their emphasis is now switched somewhat from ideology to economics.

Further questions can be asked about plans to remove "hurtful" discrimination (isn't all discrimination hurtful?) and the viability of the proposed new system of local government for urban blacks. For instance, can their basic shortage of revenue ever be overcome without radical restructuring of the whole "township" system? And will their councils ever gain credibility?

All these questions must be asked, but voices should be kept lowered as the debate proceeds. Something of a radical social experiment is heralded by the Koorhof proposals. It is up to all interested parties to try to make it a better and more humane experiment.

KOORNHOF ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON INFLUX CONTROL

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Nov 80 p 4

[Text]

Will the hated "dompas" — or something very much like it — ever be finally eliminated from life of black South Africans?

Dr Piet Koornhof says yes.

But the verbatim record of this week's Press conference leaves the matter more open.

Dr Koornhof: Under the new system as envisaged in this Bill, black people will not be required to show a reference book and in the new system the black people who qualify — and by far the majority will qualify — will not be subjected to harassment. They will be on a par with white people. That is why I said I declare war on the dompas. These things are now eliminated.

Questioner: And if he is approached by a policeman in a white area and he has no proof on him that he is qualified?

Official: Then he runs the risk of being arrested. The onus of proof is on him to prove that he is qualified. If he has some sort of certificate, it will be much easier for him. That is why we are considering a voluntary system, whereby we will issue certificates to those who ask for them.

□ □ □

Questioner: Then he still has to carry some form of proof on him?

Official: I would, if I were him.

Dr Koornhof: The same applies to the white man in

the new system. That is the point. In the new system the same will apply to the black man as to the white man.

Questioner: Under the new system a black man can still be asked by a policeman to produce his documents and if he can't, he can still be loaded into the police van, exactly the same as it is now.

Dr Koornhof: No, the idea behind this new dispensation is to put a stop to that sort of thing. You must await further announcements which I cannot make today.

Questioner: That aside, the onus still remains on him to have a certificate and to prove his qualifications to be wherever he is found to be. His problem today is that he is apprehended on the street by a policeman, and that problem is going to remain.

Dr Koornhof (emphatically): The new dispensation will remove it.

Official: A white man in a black area runs exactly the same risk as a black man in a white area if he is not a qualified person. In your own group area there is no need to check on you.

□ □ □

Questioner: But most blacks work in white areas!

Dr Koornhof: In the new dispensation, as we have explained, this will obviate that sort of thing.

Professor Piet van der Merwe, leading member of the Riekert Commission:

In the Riekert report we were very, very accurately aware of the irritations and frustrations caused by the influx control exercise on street level. We recommended only two points of control insofar as influx control is concerned — at the work place and at the place of residence — and not on the street.

Questioner: Does that mean no arbitrary arrests unless there is a real reason for suspicion?

Dr Koornhof: Yes, that is the point. The police have been in on all these exercises. And that is why we are publishing these things for general public knowledge and for comment. It is clear that if we don't succeed in doing that, then we don't succeed in our exercise.

Mr Mills, Director-General of Co-operation and Development: Mr Minister, there is one point here, the gentleman has a point: you have got to have proof, you have got to have a document, and if you haven't got it, you run the risk.

That is why we believe there should be exemptions on a broad scale, so that the man has a disc or a document, call it what you will, if any policeman stops him, that he has this thing on him, whether it be a different colour in his book or whatever, so that the policeman should know that this man is legal, he is not subject to any sort of influx control. I think that will relieve a lot of the problem.

Questioner: Then you have

not solved the problem that the black man will have to carry his document on him all day long and if he forgets it at home he can be arrested.

Official: Let me assure you, the carrying of a document to identify yourself will be compulsory for all people.

Second official: We must also make it very plain. We are not doing away with influx control, and so long as you have influx control, there must be a system to enforce it. On just what this must be, we are open to advice.

Dr Koornhof: The intention is to improve relations with other population groups and to remove this harassment of people who are legally here being called upon to produce documents and if they have not got them on them, then they are in difficulties. That is the exercise involved in this new dispensation.

□ □ □

I have no doubt that when it is implemented in time we will achieve this aim.

Dr Van der Merwe: I just want to make it very clear that from the point of view of the Riekert Commission, we saw that we have to be practical: We have

thousands and thousands of visitors from neighbouring states, like BophuthaTswana, in the case of Pretoria and KwaZulu, in the case of Durban, a mass confrontation of people on the streets.

To ask them for identify documents would be physically impossible to do. Where a man will be required to identify himself for various reasons will be in the work place and at the place where he resides, where he sleeps. Those two places. But the mass, on street level, it will be unnecessary to ask for documents.

I think it will be phased out.

Dr Koornhof: It will disappear.

Mr Mills: I just want to reply to that. Already in the present circumstances there is a provision that if a man is arrested without a pass — call it a pass — and he says he has the document within him there is a provision that he must be given an opportunity to get the document. Following recent newspaper reports (in the Sunday Times) of cases, there are plans to make these provisions even stricter.

RIVE DISCUSSES SOWETO'S PROBLEMS, NEEDS

Details of London Speech

Johannesburg POST in English 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

THE CHAIRMAN of the Soweto Planning Council, Mr Louis Rive, said last night black South Africans did not want spoon-feeding or handouts — they needed instead, help to develop their own abilities, culture and character.

Mr Rive, in an address to the South Africa Club in London, said he had made contact across a broad spectrum with blacks living in Soweto.

"My basic belief is that only a people itself can truly and permanently uplift itself," he said. "I do not believe that the black people in South Africa want to be spoon-fed.

"They are too proud and inherently too strong for that."

"It would be sheer folly to underestimate the potential, the strength of character and culture of the present generation of South African blacks, who do not want, nor need, handouts."

Mr Rive, who is a former Postmaster-General of South Africa, said the Government planned to spend tens-of-millions of rands on additional primary and secondary education, and it was essential that the private sector make "a more meaningful contribution in respect of commercial, managerial, artisan and technical training."

He said that in line with the policy to transfer greater power to blacks, training in local government and public administration was extremely important and was receiving active attention.

"To me, this is one of the shady areas," he said. "It was wrong of the white man not to acknowledge the need to assist, guide and train blacks to

enter the areas of greater specialisation and sophistication long ago, realising, apart from any other consideration, that the source of white supply was totally inadequate.

It would be disastrous for the black man not to realise that he must equip himself before he can effectively perform at the different levels of government."

Mr Rive said blacks must have a greater share in the country's economy and must be helped to achieve this, and there should be no exploitation of blacks by whites.

"There must be adequate protection until the black man himself wants all protection to be abolished. This is the acid test of the white man's sincerity."

Speaking about Soweto itself, Mr Rive described it as "no longer a slum, but it is in general a drab and dreary place."

Nevertheless, it compared more than favourably with many of the vast residential areas of the major cities of Africa, Latin America and India.

He said housing was the first priority, and the existing shortage was estimated at about 33 000 houses. "I hope the provision of houses on a large scale will gain momentum in the near future," he said.

But Mr Rive added that he did not think large-scale sub-economic housing projects should be launched at this stage.

"More than 80 percent of homes are in the sub-economic class. We should now concentrate on better type economic housing — those who want and can

afford better homes, to be accommodated, and the vacuum left in the sub-economic class, to be filled by those who have nothing at all."

Dealing with the specific problems that Soweto faces, Mr Rive said that throughout its history it had been the victim of politics. It had always been regarded as a dormitory town, and until recently little or no permanency was permitted.

He said Sowetans came from different ethnic groups, and while a substantial proportion were urbanized many were "not far removed from a simple pastoral lifestyle which has altered little during generation of South African blacks, who do not want, nor need, handouts."

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But Mr Rive added that he did not think large-scale sub-economic housing projects should be launched at this stage.

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Dealing with the specific problems that Soweto faces, Mr Rive said that throughout its history it had been the victim of politics. It had always been regarded as a dormitory town, and until recently little or no permanency was permitted.

He said Sowetans came from different ethnic groups, and while a substantial proportion were urbanized many were "not far removed from a simple pastoral lifestyle which has altered little during the past century and more. Some clung to tribal customs."

There were about 3 000 witchdoctors in Soweto who wielded a great deal of influence, and many of the people were "trapped between two worlds, between a past age and the space age."

On the other hand, there was a young and rapidly emerging urban group with no direct ties with tribal homelands.

"They are materialistic. They feel frustrated and humiliated by statutory discrimination. They are more politically aware than the rural or tribal black."

"Many feel resentment towards the authorities and are in sympathy with radical political organisations."

The South Africa Club in London has a membership mainly of people with South African connections or business contacts. — Sapa.

'POST' COMMENT

Johannesburg POST in English 30 Oct 80 p 14

[Editorial: "The Kind of Straight Talk We All Want"]

[Text]

WHENEVER a voice like Mr Louis Rive's surfaces from the rigid framework of Afrikanerdom, we fear without exaggeration that he will be silenced before his remarks take seed.

It would be difficult for the white establishment to doubt Mr Rive's credentials as he has an excellent track record as former Postmaster General. Still we fear the type of talk he gave in London, sane and sensible as it was, is going to jar many in the white fold.

We hope the Government and others would study his speech made at the South African Club dinner at the Savoy Hotel in London, carefully. Most of the things he said, we and others have been saying for years. But coming from us, such sentiments are branded as incitement, and stirring up of racial hatred.

As chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council we hope his words would not be treated as sheer rhetoric. In fact, our slight knowledge of the man convinces us he meant exactly what he said. But we will obviously be considered prejudiced.

This is the kind of straight talk we would like to hear more often and sometimes practised.

"It would be sheer folly", he said, "to underestimate the potential, the strength of character and the culture of the present generation of South African blacks who do not want or need handouts." Mr Thebehall please note.

We could easily take issue with some of the things Mr Rive said about so-called pressure groups which chanted for freedom, for we have to disagree with part of the argument.

Having said that, we most certainly have to hand it to Mr Rive for assessing our problem in such a direct and sincere way.

Johannesburg POST in English 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

SOWETO Council's Mr Nico Malan dropped another shocker yesterday when he announced that white officials now seconded to the council are to be put on the permanent staff.

Mr Malan is Chief Executive Officer of the Soweto Council. He is responsible for all administration in the area.

This means that "maybe" David Thebehall's ambitions when he assumed powers to Africanise the council staff have aborted, or are shelved. Previous claims that councils were established to have blacks running their own affairs have also been dashed.

The news should also come as a shock to the many black staff officials on the council who hoped to be appointed to senior positions. Previously the staff was told that white officials would be phased out when blacks became suitable to fill their positions.

And the white officials, when put on permanent staff, would be paid from Soweto monies. In fact, white officials who are at present seconded to the council are being paid by the Soweto Council. There are 150 of these officials.

Mr Malan said in an interview: "I also get my salary out of Soweto monies. Everybody working for the council does."

Mr Malan said the council employs 2 016 people, about 150 are white officials. He said these officials are in the process of being transferred from the West Rand Board and permanently put on the Soweto Council staff.

The presence of these white officials has caused bitterness to the people of Soweto. Apart from getting huge salaries paid out of the Soweto rents, the white officials still stand a chance of being paid inconvenience allowances for working in a black area.

And Mr Malan, speaking on behalf of the council, claimed yesterday that Soweto people had disregarded the anti-rent campaign and were paying the increased rents without fuss.

"Only a small fraction is not paying and this does not perturb us," he said.

Mr Malan said about one percent of the masses were not up to date with their rent or are resisting increased rent. He said the percentage worked to about 1 000 of Soweto residents. The 1 000 included people resisting increased rents, pensioners, welfare cases and those handicapped by ill-health, he claimed.

"The response on increased rents was so good in August," Mr Malan said "I am optimistic that the October response will be the same as in August. People are paying the increased rents. They realise that cost of living has gone up."

Appeal Against Rent Increase

Johannesburg POST in English 29 Oct 80 p 29

[Text]

A BLACK trade union has appealed to Prime Minister P W Botha to intervene in the Soweto rent crisis.

The General Secretary of the Black Allied Workers Union Mr Samuel Nhlape yesterday sent a telegram to Mr Botha urging him to intervene.

The telegram read: "The rent crisis is similar to the Afrikaans medium problem in 1976. Intervene in good time or prepare for another riot situation."

Mr Samuel Nhlape yesterday told the Star the authorities were normally "careless" with warnings from community leaders. In 1976 they were warned that a riot situation was looming but they went on with their plans. We are warning them again and unless they reason with us human lives will be once more destroyed and they will claim that they were not warned," said Mr Nhlape.

Mr Nhlape's union was one of the organisations

that took a decision, at the weekend, to march to various West Rand Board offices in Soweto to protest against high rents.

The recent rent crisis in Soweto started in August when the Soweto Community Council announced a R12,05 rent increase for all houses.

On Saturday the Diepsmeadow area will increase rents by R6 and the Soweto Civic Associations have organised protest marches on that day.

RESIGN FROM COUNCIL

Black consciousness organisations are also planning to force Soweto Community Councillors to resign from their positions. In Chiawelo residents plan to march to the homes of two councillors in their area this weekend.

The only two women councillors in Soweto have been asked by the militant Soweto Women's Federation to resign their positions.

Soweto Council Shortfall

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Harry Mathebela]

[Text]

THE Soweto Council has incurred a shortfall of nearly R3-million in five months.

And indications are that residents are not paying the increased service charges introduced last August.

Financial statistics for August, the month when the first R4,38 phase of the R13,05 increase for services came into force, show that 22 000 families owe the council R1 175 000 for water and electricity alone.

The debt is R396 000 higher than the previous month, according to reports tabled at the council's executive committee's monthly meeting yesterday.

In another report on rental statistics for August, the executive committee disclosed that "the situation at Orlando West Extension, Dube Village and Pinville Zone 5 is unsatisfactory and that the rent arrears

are 34%, 35% and 51% respectively."

The situation in other areas — especially Zola, where less than 1% of the rents was owing — was "pleasing," the report said.

The rent owed by traders was also said to be "extremely high". In Moroka alone the cumulative arrears had reached R14 385 while the monthly debit stood at R3 682.

It was also disclosed that the council had budgeted for an income of R2 180 050 for September but received only R1 782 748.

The executive committee reported that for the period from April 1 to August this year, the council spent R11 635 980 but received only R8 836 700 — a shortfall of R2 799 180.

Most of the council's income was spent on water, electricity, sewerage fees and staff salaries and wages, said the report.

TWENTY BLACK CITIES NEEDED BY END OF CENTURY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

NOT one, but 20 black cities the size of Soweto would have to be built between now and the end of the century, Mr Andre la Grange, a senior research worker at the influential Pretoria-based Bureau for Economic Research, said yesterday.

Mr La Grange was commenting on news reports that a black city as large as Soweto was being planned north of Bronkhorstspruit.

Many of the new cities would be situated on or near the axis running from Rustenburg in the west to Middelburg in the east, if present plans for balanced economic growth were fulfilled successfully.

In terms of recent policy announcements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the new objective is "balanced growth" along already established development axes, of which the Rustenburg-Middelburg axis is a prime example.

The plan aims at steering a

middle course between further concentration of activity within the four major metropolises — PWV (Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging), Durban-Pinetown, Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage and Cape Town — and the hitherto largely futile attempt to deflect growth into the "black homelands" or along their borders.

According to Dr "Fip" Smit, of the Human Sciences Research Council, about 2-million additional blacks will have to be accommodated in South Africa and the homelands before the end of the century.

The choice is between 20 Sowetos or 40 Midsantams (Midsantam is a rapidly-growing black township near East London).

Dr Smit, who is one of South Africa's foremost demographers and who has advised the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, on problems arising from black urbanisation, favoured the 40-Midsantams option.

Population projections by Professor J L Sadie, of the

University of Stellenbosch, illustrate the rapid growth of the black population. By the year 2000 there will be 37.7-million blacks constituting 74.4% of the total population, against 15.3-million and 70.4% in 1970.

The implications for urban planning of these figures are contained in another calculation: by the end of the century 75% of blacks will live in urban areas, against about less than 50% in 1970.

Reflecting on the prospect of 20 more Sowetos in the next 20 years, Dr G M E Leistner, director of the Africa Institute, stressed that it was not enough merely to plan for the development of white and black cities along development axes.

Attention should also be given to the establishment of "common co-operation areas" where joint planning for the white and black cities could be carried out, he said.

Decisions would have to be made about shared cultural and sporting facilities as well as "common problems and functions," Dr Leistner added.

NEW TRANSVAAL NP SECRETARY DISCUSSES PARTY UNITY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Oct 80 p 17

[Text]

One man believes that uncertainty in NP ranks can be used to the good of the party.

He is Professor Jannie Pieterse who next year takes over as secretary of the NP in the Transvaal and therefore as chief NP organiser in the province.

This is a crucial party post in view of veiled criticism by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, of the level of NP organisation in the Transvaal.

In an interview this week, Professor Pieterse referred to reports of "confusion" in NP ranks.

He said this "confusion" had already been turned to the advantage of the NP as it had raised the interest of party supporters who had lapsed into apathy.

Once the interest of supporters was raised, the communications network of the party organisation could step in and convey the party message to the rank-and-file, he said.

And the party message is that the basic NP principle of separate development remains untampered with, he says.

"Accents in the party may differ, but the principle remains the same."

Professor Pieterse's theory that out of uncertainty there can be

strength, rests on the premise of effective communication and organisation.

And although he mostly avoids the question, it is obvious that the NP believes he is the man for the job in the Transvaal.

At a time when the NP youth is showing great interest in the politics of the left and the far-right, Professor Pieterse, who is 51, has shown he can command the trust and respect of youth.

He is director of the University of Pretoria's student service bureau.

The professor is convinced that youth today is no different from the youth of any generation.

"There is a tendency of youth to question," he says. But only a very small and highly vocal majority of Afrikaans youth displayed dissident tendencies, he believes.

The vast majority remained stable. At Pretoria University, often regarded as the most conservative campus in the country, Polustu, the new verligte student organisation has made little impact he says.

Professor Pieterse is keeping any changes he has in mind under close wrap until he takes over from the veteran Transvaal party secretary, Senator Jack Steyl, in the new year.

INKATHA URGED NOT TO ENTER COMMUNITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Johannesburg POST in English 27 Oct 80 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

TWO issues of singular importance to our lives have to be addressed with seriousness and with cool heads.

The first is Inkatha's reported speculation about standing for elections in the community councils, and the second is the wholesale closing of schools.

Whatever the reasons for Inkatha's new political stand we are somewhat apprehensive that more division and hatred is going to result from their participation in community councils.

If Inkatha is trying to use the councils as a means to enter urban politics and thus effectively increase their might, they are surely being naive.

With their force in numbers and shrewd leadership potential, Inkatha may well wipe the floor of all contenders if they enter this sorry business. They will, however, have buried all the credibility they have managed to get in urban areas and increase divisiveness among blacks, urban and rural. They would also be giving the councils the kind of publicity and even cre-

dibility in some quarters, which they hardly deserve.

We do not wish to enter into any lengthy argument with Inkatha, particularly as any kind of questioning of their stand usually results in a veritable plethora of replies, but may we presume to advise them. They will be losing all sorts of friends and sympathisers amongst us if they dare enter this scenario.

As for the schools, we wish everybody could be aware of the fact that we are in post June '76 days. In our days students did go on strike, and boycott classes, for sometimes ridiculous complaints, but the problems were quickly sorted out at the school. Sometimes there was a caning, often there was a disciplinary committee action and sometimes even the occasional expulsion and suspension.

Today schools are closed.

The mood in our education has changed, and perspectives have to change too. Teachers and students, plus members of the department, are all highly emotional and it is easy to have a major confrontation stemming from the most insignificant school issue.

BUTHELEZI ADDRESSES EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Oct 80 p 17

[Text]

STRASBOURG — The struggle in South Africa was essentially political and the use of violence to try and solve problems had no hope of success for the foreseeable future, KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has said in Strasbourg.

Addressing members of the European Parliament he said that the majority of blacks believed that the highest priority should be given to political developments inside South Africa and that the use of violence was something that "may occur in the next generation."

"The central nature of the South African struggle is political. It is not an armed struggle — it is not a struggle in international debating chambers."

Chief Buthelezi said that while he understood the anger and frustration which led blacks to seek military training, "that anger and frustration is misdirected at this point in time."

He said the African National Congress mission in exile had sought for almost 20 years to initiate change in South Africa "and some of them deeply resent and are politically afraid of the massive

strides Inkatha has made over a brief five-year period."

The ANC, he said, perceived itself as a government in exile and sought international recognition as the sole representative of 20 million people. This was power-mongering, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said that as a black South African he wished to tell the ANC mission in exile that it was responsible to those who had elected to stay in South Africa and "there is no prospect of you becoming the tail that wags the dog."

It needed to understand that the struggle would be won by South Africans at home.

Chief Buthelezi dismissed the Black Consciousness movement as a spent force and said talk about the "real struggle" being underground was "just political balderdash."

Turning to white politics within South Africa, he said it had to be accepted that there had been fundamental change in approach and there was a definite realisation that change would have to take place.

He did not say this in a spirit of optimism that whites were about to introduce fundamental and radical change, but people in Europe had to under-

stand that the situation here was radically different from places like Zambia, Zimbabwe or Mozambique.

"White South Africans are part of Africa and in centuries to come they will still be part of Africa. White South Africans are going to survive as Africans. They have no alternative and this produces a dimension which many analysts try conveniently to forget."

"White South Africans perforce have to adapt as Africans and they will do so. That process of adaptation cannot take place successfully without black political responsibility towards whites."

"It cannot take place without black initiatives to encourage Whites to adapt and to respond to the realities of the situation," the chief said.

Although he had no illusions about the fact that whites would resist power sharing, he had no doubt that they would come to share power.

"All I am convinced about is that politics in South Africa revolves around the central theme of blacks getting whites to share political power without driving whites to suicidal courses of action."

where destructive violence will pass a point of no return."

Dealing with the policies of the present government, Chief Buthelezi said these were couched in "vague and unspecific terms," there was no real content to the constellation of states idea and nobody really knew what was meant by the term.

CSO: 4200

BUTHELEZI SAYS WHITE MAJORITY OPPOSES CHANGE IN STATUS QUO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 80 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, defended himself against charges by the external wing of the ANC that he was "collaborating" with the South African Government, when he addressed the Club 100 in Cape Town.

"It is silly for our brothers in exile and the surrogates here to sell the myth that I am a 'collaborator' all of a sudden," he said on Wednesday night.

"No one who follows politics is unaware of the long history of harassment I have endured at the hands of the SA Government through the Bureau for State Security, the defunct Department of Information, officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and the Security Police," he said.

Division

Anyone who fanned the flames of division between Black and Black was clearly not a friend of Blacks.

"No one who knows that in any guerrilla war the guerrillas only succeed to the extent that the local population gives them moral support, can fan the flames of

fratricidal strife between me and the mission wing of the ANC," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha, of which he was president, believed that every effort made within and outside the borders of South Africa was important. For this reason, what the guerrillas did was relevant to the Black liberation struggle in South Africa.

Status quo

The fact that so few Whites supported the Progressive Federal Party indicated beyond any doubt that the majority of Whites did not want to upset the status quo in South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said.

He told the predominantly White audience the dangers facing South Africans were a direct result of racist policies Whites had pursued "ever since they seized power through the barrel of the gun."

The majority of Blacks and a mere sprinkling of Whites did not accept the status quo.

He said that in the past 70 years Whites, or the majority of Whites, had pursued policies which rejected the Black person as a participant in decision-making.

Barometer

No one could deny that the recent Simonstown and East London North by-election results were a good barometer showing where the majority of Whites stood — "even in the eleventh-hour situation in which we find ourselves in South Africa."

"These are very unpleasant realities, but we have just to face them and not try to sweep them under the carpet," Chief Buthelezi said.

The President's Council was another example of where the majority of Whites stood — not just the Government.

The Government had "on sufferance" accepted a sprinkling of Coloured, Indian and Chinese faces in an advisory President's Council. But Black faces could not be countenanced even in an advisory body of that nature.

Places

For the Blacks, there was no place in decision-making machinery but a lot of places in the South African Defence Force.

Black and White had to accept each other, and live together in South Africa, however difficult they found it to accept each other as brothers and sisters. — Sapa.

WRITERS ASSOCIATION CONGRESS HEARS JOSEPH MAVI, ELECTS OFFICERS

Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 22-28 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Khangale Makhado]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN At the fourth annual general congress of the Writers Association of South Africa (WASA) recently held at the St Francis Cultural Centre, Langa, it was resolved to open its membership to all workers in the newspaper industry.

Hence the formation of the new body, Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA).

WASA, which was formed four years ago, was for Black journalists and writers exclusively.

The recent dramatic turn was levered at bringing together all workers in the newspaper industry.

This means MWASA's main objective is to allow Black journalists, photographers, cleaners, labourers, messengers, clerks, drivers and mechanics to identify as one group.

What appears to have led to the intended amalgamation of workers were divisive tactics of employers, in order to cause ill-feeling among workers.

The theme of the congress was "The Workers in the 80's".

Guest speaker was the president of the JHB Black Municipal Workers Union (BMWU), Mr Joseph Zenzile Mavi, who hit headlines during the recent strikes by municipal workers.

He pointed out that South Africa has already entered a phase when industrial relations would be a critical factor in the survival of its society.

It was "disturbingly a phase for which the vast majority of our citizens, employers or employees, are seriously ill-equipped."

The first area I am concerned with is that of industrial democracy.

"Broadly, this involves a sharing of decision-making control and power at the workplace, equally between employer and employee."

This should not merely be a workplace phenomenon but the logical step of a major social movement, namely people's desire today to have a greater control over their lives.

Even an influence in shaping their destinies.

To accommodate rather than oppose the powerful social movement is what

management should be striving for.

"But today management is running the risk of losing control and being unable to manage at all," said Mr Mavi.

MWASA, like WASA, upholds the Black Consciousness philosophy and rejects the idea of affiliating to mixed trade union federations.

The newly elected national executive committee of MWASA is Zwelakhe Saulu President, Mrs Maud Motanyane General Secretary, Willie Bokela Assistant Secretary, Charles Ngokula, Phil Mthimkulu, Rashid Sena, Manmuntu Subramoney is vice president.

The much-coveted "Henry Nxumalo" Award, which last year went to Capi Thembu posthumously, this year went to the Western Cape's Region 4 of the SA for having produced a letter "Grassroots".

In his summary, the president told congress that time was now ripe when MWASA had to abandon the JHB board and instead do some fieldwork.

METHODISTS DISCUSS MINISTRY TO GUERRILLAS, CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Chaplains to Guerrillas

Johannesburg POST in English 23 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Charles Mogale]

[Text]

THE Methodist Church is prepared to send chaplains to guerillas across the borders.

The move has the blessings of the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Bishop Desmond Tutu.

"In such cases, the church must remain neutral," Bishop Desmond Tutu said.

The gospel could not be preached on one side while "the other side" was ignored.

"We support them warmly," Bishop Tutu added.

The Methodist Church's conference at Welkom, which made the decision yesterday, made a call for Methodist ministers

to volunteer as chaplains to guerilla forces.

The church agreed to accept financial responsibility for posting chaplains outside the country.

An East London businessman, Mr Robin Midlane, said he took strong exception to church money collected in South Africa from relatives of "boys on this side" being used to send a chaplain to the sons of other Methodists "actually fighting against us."

However, the Rev Fremont Louw, chairman of the Northern Transvaal district of the church, said the decision had been taken on the basis that ministry would be extended to those "on the other side".

The church has found that new structures are necessary because its members were involved in military conflict and defence forces other than the country's fell within the church's boundaries.

The Methodist Church of Southern Africa embraces Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Bophuthatse, Namibia and Mozambique.

The Rev Simeon Nkomo, Dean of the Anglican Church, in Johannesburg, said the Anglican Church would have to consider seriously following the Methodist's example.

Leaders of other denominations could not be reached for comment. In

1977, the chaplain-general of the South African Defence Force, Major-General J A van Zyl, said the then Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, had no objections to churches "ministering to the enemy."

The remark came after the Dutch Reformed, Anglican, Catholic and Methodist churches had made statements in favour of ministering to all sides in a conflict, including guerillas.

PFP Reaction on Disobedience

Johannesburg THE VOICE in English 4 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Irrelevant PFP"]

[Text]

WHILE THE Progressive Reformed Party is perhaps the better of the two evils (Nationalist Party), most Blacks still regard it as irrelevant to the political struggle.

The Party's decision to reject the sanctioning of civil disobedience to unjust and discriminatory laws, as endorsed by the Methodist Church's Annual Conference, is a clear indication of how out-of-touch the PFP is with Black thinking.

As a matter of fact, civil disobedience is viewed by Blacks as a mild form of achieving a just society.

At this point in time, most Blacks would even interpret the civil disobedience Methodist resolution as a non-event.

For the PFP to regard this as unacceptable is, therefore, extremely difficult to comprehend.

The PFP's attitude towards the civil disobedience issue, is perhaps one of the reasons why Blacks do not discern any significant difference between the ruling Nationalist Party and PFP.

In fact, some Black people prefer the Nationalist Party for its blunt application of apartheid.

'TOKEN' BLACK SPORTSMEN, FOREIGN BLACK ENTERTAINERS CRITICIZED

Bishop Tutu Comment

Johannesburg POST in English 28 Oct 80 p 9

[Text]

HE was opposed to "so-called multi-racial sport because blacks are usually only token blacks such as Errol Tobias on this farce of a rugby tour to South America," said Bishop Desmond Tutu, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches in Port Elizabeth at the weekend.

Bishop Tutu was addressing about 500 people at the Sportsman of the Year function of KwaZakhele Rugby Union on Saturday night. He said rugby was still "the most racist sport".

"People like Tobias are used as window dressing to pretend that rugby is being normalised. Blacks are being used really to try and get South Africa back into international sport to evade the increasing international pressure on this country to change its iniquitous political policies.

"Blacks are being used to get us to say that sport has nothing to do with the rest of our lives — that it has nothing to do with the inferior educational system where 77 schools have at the moment been closed and over 50 000 pupils are not at school."

"If you mix on the sports field, why should you not mix afterwards? What does mixed sport mean when you still live in match box houses, when you have no street lights, when you have wholly inadequate transport to your place of work because by law your ghetto must be so many miles from where you work.

"No, multi-racialism or mixed sport is a strategy really for the benefit of white South Africa.

"I am glad that certain blacks have shown that their ability has nothing to do with skin colour.

"I have no desire to see our country destroyed and so I do want to urge that we use every peaceful method to bring about real change. Anything short of force to get us to the conference table to talk about political power-sharing because that is where the salvation of our country lies."

Ray Charles Concert Incidents

Johannesburg POST in English 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Moe! Molelekoa]

[Text]

THERE WAS stone-throwing at the Ray Charles concert in which a white man, believed to be a radio producer, was slightly injured in Welkom at the weekend.

About 800 music fans defied a call by their local black consciousness movements to totally boycott the blind American singer's concert which was held at the Tshabong Stadium, Welkom, on Saturday.

Just before the concert could start there were demonstrators carrying placards with slogans such as "Go home Ray, we don't want you here". Demonstrations were organised by the Welkom branch of Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

The majority of Ray Charles' posters were destroyed. Instead, placards condemning the show were pinned up. Security police confiscated the placards which were on the walls of the stadium shortly before the show.

Large contingents of heavily-armed police patrolled inside and outside the stadium. There was noticeable tension throughout the show. Police escorted the people and cars out of the stadium after the concert.

Ray Charles was accused by Welkom Azapo for staging the show in this country during the present political situation. Azapo said as Ray took part in the American civil rights struggle for political freedom of American blacks, he should co-operate with his fellow blacks in South Africa.

CSO: 4420

HORWOOD VOICES CONCERN ABOUT EXPANDING MONEY SUPPLY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, last night warned he might have to impose controls on the money supply.

Expressing concern at the rapid expansion of money in the system, he said this could lead to massive price jumps later in the year.

Speaking at the 25th anniversary dinner of Union Acceptances Ltd, Sen Horwood suggested the authorities were looking at ways to control both the rising net foreign reserves of the banks and the expansion of bank credit.

He expressed the view that, while the economy was buoyant, and the problems were those of prosperity and success, he did not want to see economic growth hampered by general demand inflation.

At the same time, the Minister said he was satisfied with the performance of his budget and that, far from being inflationary — as some sources claimed — it was having a marked

stabilising effect on the economy.

There would have to be a reassessment of the role of exchange control and large discounts on forward dollars at a time of current account surplus, excess domestic liquidity and unduly low money market interest rates.

The skyrocketing broad money supply was posing a threat of general demand inflation.

After rising by 12.6 per cent in 1978 and 13.3 per cent in 1979, the broad money supply had increased in the first three-quarters of this year at a seasonally adjusted rate of nearly 30 per cent.

This rate of increase was more than double the broad guideline of 10 to 13 per cent which he had laid down for 1980 earlier in the year.

Then, too, the seasonally adjusted annual rate increase of the supply had accelerated from 13.7 per cent in the first quarter of the year to 17.5 per cent in the second quarter — and 48.8 per cent in the third quarter.

"One does not have to be a devout 'monetarist' to appreciate that increases of this magnitude could have serious inflationary consequences," Sen Horwood said.

The inability to effectively control the money supply was particularly worrying in the present circumstances. The very success of the country's growth policy had absorbed most of the surplus capacity in the economy and had highlighted the serious shortages of certain kinds of skilled labour.

But in spite of the disinflationary monetary impact of the budget, the money supply was rising excessively.

There were two main reasons for this. The first was the balance of payments surplus as reflected in the rising net foreign reserves of the banking system — and the second was an increase in bank credit in the private sector.

LONG TERM WATER SUPPLY BELIEVED AMPLE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

South Africa has more than twice as much water available for the future than recent alarmist estimates by the Government's Commission of Enquiry into Water Matters.

This means that the looming water crisis predicted by the Commission is off — for good.

The revised water potential estimates made by the Department of Water Affairs' chief Engineer, Mr T P C van Robbroeck, indicate that the country will not have a water crisis.

According to Mr van Robbroeck, brackish water is likely to be desalinated into fresh water supplies by the year 2020 to 2030 when the country's natural resources are likely to become stretched to the limit.

The Water Affairs estimates indicate South Africa can produce almost four times as much water as it now consumes, or about 40 000 000 million (40 milliard) cubic metres a year.

This is well over twice

the estimated demand on water resources by the end of the century of some 18.6 milliard cubic metres a year.

The new optimistic picture of South Africa's future abundance of water is due to lower estimates of future water consumption by the average South African.

The Government Water Commission estimated that the country would use more than a thousand litres per capita by the year 2000. Mr van Robbroeck and his colleague, Mr J G du Plessis, estimate per capita consumption at 341 litres, by that year.

At present the per capita water consumption in South Africa is 230 litres, with a daily high of 503 litres in the industrialised southern Transvaal.

According to Mr van Robbroeck judicious management of water resources will ensure that about 60 percent of mean annual surface runoff can be used and then reused through return flows from irrigation, urban and industrial use.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD INCREASE COORDINATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 80 p 13

[Article by Fridjhon]

[Text]

IT WILL be interesting to see whether members of the Federated Chamber of Industries, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut and Seifsa — not to mention dozens of other lesser important employer organisations — respond to the call made by Mr Bob Goodwin of Asocom for more co-operation and co-ordination among them.

He said in his presidential address last week that the Prime Minister had set an example of what could be done by streamlining and rationalising the public service. He believed that the Prime Minister and his Cabinet colleagues were entitled to ask what the 1980s would see by way of closer co-operation and less duplication of effort in the business sector.

Pledging Asocom's support to explore all possible channels for a joint effort, Mr Goodwin added that his plea stemmed from a desire to see business organisations adapt to changing circumstances.

Certainly conditions have changed since the bad old days when the FCI and Asocom were always at daggers drawn and the AHI adopted a closed-circle tribal attitude. While Seifsa sneered down its nose with all the superiority of steel-makers who were contemptuous of the "needle trade" and other light industries.

Asocom and the FCI could find little common ground, with the distributive trade fighting industrialists who constantly petitioned the authorities for higher tariffs. The shopkeepers wanted cheap goods while the

manufacturers grumbled that they could not compete with the so-called rice-bowl wages paid to workers in the Far East.

The Handelsinstituut was committed to building up Afrikaner participation in both commerce and industry at a time when the other groups were dominant in the business field. It slavishly echoed Government policy and appeared to be a branch of the Nationalist Party. The AHI welcomed both manufacturers and merchants — not to mention mining and the motor trade — in its magic circle and did not experience the Asocom-FCI conflict of interest. The unity of Afrikanerdom came first.

And Seifsa remained a law unto itself — a breakaway organisation from the FCI, largely because of a clash of personalities among its paid officials.

But that's all water under the bridge.

The bad old days have become the good-time present.

Asocom recognises that unless infant industries are protected, the South African economy will not expand, more workers will not be employed and there will be smaller markets to cater for. Asocom has stated unequivocally that there should be reasonable protection, but this should be by tariff barriers and not by import control.

With true free-market philosophy, the association's attitude is that if a businessman wants to import goods and pay the Customs duty it is up to him to

decide whether the goods will land at competitive prices.

On the other hand, among the ranks of Asocom are many industrialists who subscribe to most of the principles enunciated by that body.

The AHI has shed its former attitudes and is now as vociferous in criticising Government policy as it affects business interests as is any other employer organisation. Its members include hundreds of businessmen who have "arrived" and who are secure and confident because of the successes they have achieved. It is no longer narrow and jealous in its attitudes.

AHI today could move towards co-operation from a position of strength. Judging from last week's Asocom Congress and the turnout of delegates from all over the country, as well as from its performance and clear-thinking in recent years, Asocom, too, talks from a sturdy platform and a depth of membership.

The FCI and Seifsa are well established, but these two organisations are not as outspoken as the other two; they appear to be more introspective and inclined to operate from behind closed doors.

But all these organisations, and the other little ones besides, have many problems in common. In fact, if they are prepared to be forthcoming and honest, they will acknowledge that they have more agreement areas than those of disagreement.

Labour, railways, Government services, fiscal policy, group areas problems — there is a patchwork of problems about which these organisations frequently visit the Government to make representations. Cabinet Ministers, senior public servants, the Reserve Bank must get a little bored with receiving a multiplicity of delegations from the private sector, all who have come to make the same complaints and proffer the same solutions to any given question.

One strong delegation representing the total business community would not only have more clout, but would be representative of the best brains in the country. Government policy is to encourage the private sector to take initiatives — but these initiatives must be forceful and articulate, not repetitious mumblings from many groups.

There is another reason why the business organisations should get together and this should be the most telling of all to any businessman. The costs of running employer organisations are mounting every year which means that subscriptions are getting bigger and bigger. A time will come when large organisations who currently

make big contributions to all the employer bodies are going to cry halt.

A pooling of resources would cut costs to members and would reduce an administrative burden which will become unmanageable in a few years.

Of course, this will mean a clash of personalities. But this is something which will have to be faced. With South Africa's manpower shortages, it cannot afford duplication and replication of administration and other services.

A start must be made somewhere. The beginning could be more joint consultation with joint studies so that petty jealousies are dissolved by the catalyst of common interest. And then a joint commission to go into the pros and cons of amalgamation.

Centralised government is getting stronger and stronger under the Botha programme; unless the business community sets up a strong centralised organisation which speaks for everyone who upholds the free enterprise system there is a danger that in the long run, the Government and the bureaucracy will be able to dominate by splintering any private sector opposition.

SURVEY SHOWS SHARP COST OF LIVING INCREASES FOR POOR

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

ROCKETING living costs for the poorer section of the population are highlighted in a survey to be released later this week by the University of Port Elizabeth.

The survey, compiled by the Institute for Planning Research, shows that in the 12 months ending in October the minimum subsistence level (MSL) for blacks will have risen by 18%, and for coloureds by 18.9%.

Even more alarming, according to economists, is that for the six months May to October, the increase in the MSL for blacks will be 11.3% and for coloureds nearly 10%.

And the chairman of the PFP's economic commission, Mr Harry Schwarz, has made an urgent call for the Government to remove GST from basic foods and to slow down the unprecedented increases in food prices.

He was supported by leading

trade unionists, who have pleaded with the Government for the past two years to abolish GST on basic foods like maize products and bread.

Mr Schwarz said any loss of revenue because of the removal of GST from essential foods would be a sound investment in security.

The institute claims the huge increase in blacks' living costs is due mainly to the big escalation of food prices.

This is borne out by the Consumer Price Index for September, which showed that last month food prices rose by 8.6% and, for the 12 months to the end of September, by more than 20%.

The institute found the minimum wage needed for a black family of six in Johannesburg was R196.77 and for a coloured family of five, R211.37. Figures for Pretoria are only minimally less.

Mr Schwarz said the rise in food prices was one of the biggest "calamities" to hit South Africa for a long time. The

increases in the past few months had been "outrageous" he said, "and I'm not satisfied the increases are due entirely to higher costs."

"The Government is neglecting this vital area and doing too little to keep prices at a reasonable level."

A serious feature of ever-rising food prices was their socially destabilising effect, Mr Schwarz said.

"Action is necessary, not only because of the morality of pricing food out of the reach of many thousands of families, but also because of the dangers to the country's security," Mr Schwarz said.

The vice-president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Steve Scheepers, said Tucca had repeatedly asked the Government to remove GST from basic food.

"However, the Minister of Finance has told us that administratively it would be too difficult to exclude some products from the tax."

ARMSCOR CHAIRMAN SAYS ARMS EMBARGO NEGATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

PLANNING by Russia, its satellites and the Africa Bloc at the United Nations against South Africa would have to assume a completely new dimension. This is because the Republic had succeeded in blunting the UN's compulsory arms embargo and was on the way to becoming a net exporter of arms, the chairman of Armscor, Commandant Piet Marais, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing the Pretoria Press Club, Cmdt. Marais said the aims of the UN Security Council arms embargo in November, almost exactly three years ago, had been to make south Africa a "soft" military target and to test the effectiveness of sanctions.

South Africa had been forced to meet the challenge of sanctions and to neutralise it.

There had been the need, in any case, to strengthen South Africa's military capability. However, South Africa had also had to "lick" sanctions, because, if the arms embargo had succeeded, other sanctions would have followed.

The extent to which South Africa had succeeded in meeting the arms embargo challenge had been illus-

trated at the UN recently, Cmdt Marais said, when Britain had rejected out of hand all of about 30 new sanctions proposals against the Republic and France and the United States had also rejected numbers of them.

Cmdt Marais said strategic studies institutes in London, and in the United States had also made it clear South Africa was now completely independent regarding arms supplies in terms of the sort of warfare it might face. They were going further and saying that the Republic could now export arms.

Recognition

This amounted to international recognition that South Africa had succeeded in frustrating the first aim of those powers seeking its downfall.

Planning against South Africa would now have to assume a completely new dimension and move away from the theory that terrorist movements could take over as had happened in Zimbabwe.

International propaganda against South Africa had also started to change in the light of the country's successful negation of the arms embargo, the Armscor chairman said.

— Sapa.

AFRICA CO-OPERATIVE ACTION TRUST HOLDS CONFERENCE

Minister on Agricultural Production

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 80 p 12

[Text]

DURBAN. — It had become crucially important to the entire population that agricultural production in the Black national states should be increased to give these valuable agricultural areas their rightful place in feeding the total population and providing enough food for export, the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, said in Durban yesterday.

South Africa was already in an unfavourable position compared with other African and developing countries as far as arable land was concerned, Mr Wentzel told the conference of the Africa Co-operative Action Trust.

While it was generally accepted that 0.4 ha of arable land per head of the population was needed to feed a country, South Africa would have only 0.32 ha per head by the year 2000.

Seventy-six percent of the territory in the Black national states was in areas with rainfall exceeding 500 mm a year and 33 percent of arable land in these states was classified as having high potential.

"Yet the production in these areas is only one-sixth to one-seventh of that on comparable land in the rest of South Africa," Mr Wentzel added. "Most of the national states are not self-sufficient in food production."

KwaZulu was in a desperate position.

It had been estimated that KwaZulu had the potential to feed 16-million people, but it was unable to feed the three-million Zulus living in the region and, even worse, had to rely on imported food.

"There are many reasons why regions like KwaZulu have thus far not been able to live up to their agricultural potential. Among these are a lack of motivation in the farming community and the tendency for its residents to seek work in White areas, especially in the industrial sector where they feel they have a better chance of attaining prosperity and security."

The agricultural situation in Southern Africa as a whole was such that Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zaire and Malawi were net importers of food, the Deputy Minister said, adding, "There is much uncertainty about the agricultural future of Zimbabwe."

Looking at the situation in the sub-continent realistically, it was clear that South Africa — including the Black National states — would have to play an increasingly important role, not only because of agricultural resources, but also because of

potential human resources.

South Africa was the only country in Africa exporting on an extensive scale and still in a position to raise production, as it had done by 30 percent in the decade from 1970 to 1980.

It was also one of seven countries in the world which was a net importer of food.

The Republic also exported agricultural know-how and many African countries had already made use of the wide range of facilities the country offered.

It was futile simply to say that African countries had to raise their food production or that it was sufficient to give them technological aid. What was needed was an effort to identify the basis for and the methods of co-operation, Mr Wentzel said.

"Africa can no longer rely as heavily as in the past on the industrialised countries of the world to solve its problems of low food production, starvation and malnutrition."

"The agricultural problems of the continent are complex and extensive, but if the will exists and political differences can be neutralised, they are problems which can, and must, be solved by the peoples and governments of Africa themselves." — Sapa.

Southern Africa Common Market

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 80 p 12

[Text]

DURBAN. — The establishment of a Common Market for Southern Africa, which could be accommodated in the Prime Minister's concept of a constellation of states, was suggested yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr Wentzel.

Mr Wentzel told the conference of the African Co-operative Action Trust (ACAT), as in the case of the European Common Market, agriculture would play a crucial role in establishing and maintaining a constellation of states.

It would have to form a structure by which the different states would be linked so that all the participants could benefit from agricultural development in Southern Africa.

Development planning in a regional context would require specific forms of consultation and

joint decision-making between authorities in South Africa and similar authorities in the Black national states on the nature of certain agricultural programmes.

"My Government's desire is to embark on a broad strategy of support for small businesses to accommodate the highest human input possible," Mr Wentzel said.

"You will agree that the small farmer will fit in very favourably in such a broad strategy."

A strategy of this nature had been discussed with the Black national states last month at a meeting under the chairmanship of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Pasi Kourahal.

He did not want to take the matter any further, Mr Wentzel said, except to add that the discussions had been "very

fruitful."

Noting that the food situation in several Southern African countries had become critical, the Deputy Minister said there were serious food shortages and production was dwindling in Mozambique, Angola, Zambia and Zaire.

"These countries have many agricultural problems in common with the rest of the continent, but the political situation rules co-operation on the agricultural level out completely."

An organisation like the African Co-operative Action Trust could play a meaningful role, particularly with the support of private enterprise.

"The barriers that have been put up artificially by politicians do not exist for organisations like ACAT and the private sector," Mr Wentzel added. — Sapa.

KwaZulu Land Bank Proposal

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 90 p 12

[Text]

DURBAN — The creation of a peasant land bank was an urgent necessity, KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said yesterday.

Dr Mdlalose told the symposium on rural development that the free enterprise system, to which KwaZulu was committed, could not meet the challenge of benefitting the peasant economy.

"The KwaZulu government has given thought to the idea that it may be more important to develop a sustainable rural development system based on positive land use, rather than to invest heavily in expensive additional manufacturing industries and the creation of new urban areas in rural KwaZulu.

"One of the most urgent needs of our day, besides the efforts of organisations like ACAY, is a peasant land bank.

"The free enterprise system cannot meet the challenge of benefitting the peasant economy. It will be increasingly under suspicion and will eventually be cast into disrepute.

"We need to solve the problem of making investments in the peasant economies profitable both for the

investor and for the peasants."

Dr Mdlalose said that free enterprise would have to convince people in rural areas that it would benefit them if there was to be any chance of its surviving.

One of the best ways of making the system endure was to move the focus of development from urban areas to rural KwaZulu.

"If not, you must not blame the Zulu people if they shun the free enterprise system.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr J J G Westraal, told the symposium that there could be no solution to the food problems of Africa unless the rural farmer wielded effective buying power.

"This should lead to a chain reaction expressing itself as a stimulus for the manufacturing industries in urban areas as well."

Mr Westraal said that rural development now taking place in KwaZulu could lead to the formation of co-operatives to whom money could be loaned by development agencies, and eventually to the formation of a specialised financing body like the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa. — Sapa.

CSO 4420

MINISTER ANNOUNCES COMPULSORY BLACK EDUCATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

(Article by Jaap Theron)

(Text)

**COMPULSORY
education for Black
pupils is to be intro-
duced on January 1.**

In what is seen as a major step towards equal education opportunities for all population groups, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, Minister of Education and Training, said in a statement yesterday that sub-standard A pupils from the Pretoria townships Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Saulsville would be the first to start with compulsory education next year.

I understand Dr Hartzenberg is also discussing the introduction of compulsory education with school committees from Krugersdorp and Potchefstroom and later this week with committees from Soweto with a view to extending it to these areas.

Apparently it is the intention of the Government to conclude similar discussions with school committees in all four provinces before the end of the year in order to give the benefits of compulsory education — on the same level as White, Coloured and Indian pupils — to as many Black pupils as possible as soon as possible.

Compulsory education for Black pupils will start on sub-standard A level and will

then automatically and on a differentiated basis from area to area be carried on to the next standard each year.

Dr Hartzenberg said in his statement the school committees of the three Pretoria townships had accepted — and were prepared to adhere to the responsibilities such a step would impose on them.

Further details of the programme of compulsory education would be furnished in due course.

I understand that among other responsibilities, the school committees have accepted that parents, under the compulsory education system, could be prosecuted if their children stayed away from school or if they boycotted classes.

Dr Hartzenberg said in an accompanying clarification that it has for a long time been the goal of the Government to provide equal education for all population groups.

The standard of education was laid down by his department and was identical to the standards laid down by other education departments.

But the quality of education was determined mainly by what happened in the classroom.

Several steps had been implemented to improve the quality of teaching. And the time had been reached where the Senior Certificate could become the only entrance qualification at certain training colleges.

In-service training programmes for teachers were proceeding, while the upgrading of initial education was gaining momentum.

The new Education and Training Act had become effective on January 1, this year, and had created opportunities for planning education in its totality, he said.

These positive steps had enabled his department to announce the introduction of compulsory education at the first schools at this stage. But, Dr Hartzenberg said his department's general development programmes had been seriously retarded in certain areas as a result of unrest at schools.

HORWOOD: GOVERNMENT SPENDING TO BE HELD IN CHECK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Nov 80 p 8

[Text]

THE current economic upswing should continue well into 1981 says the Finance Minister Owen Horwood.

Delivering the keynote address at the Financial Mail's 1980-conference yesterday he forecast that the economy will inevitably reach an upper turning point, which will be followed by a temporary downswing or a levelling off.

But this, he does not believe, is cause for concern, and said that, happily the problems South Africa faces at the moment are the problems of prosperity. After all, as Senator Horwood said yesterday: "The indications are that the subsequent new upswing will probably take the economy to new record highs".

The Minister made a series of forecasts at the investment conference. He believes the rate of increase of real gross domestic product could be relatively high again next year, although probably lower than the abnormally high rate experienced this year.

He said: "This would be

the case even if the upswing continued throughout 1981. The reason is that in 1980, the growth will take place from a much higher base than in 1980, and in an economy in which virtually all the surplus capacity will have been absorbed."

He predicts that at present a rate of growth of around 6 to 8 percent is indicated for 1981 which would represent "an excellent performance".

On the rate of increase of real private consumption, he expects a slowdown to five to six percent next year compared with the seven percent recorded this year. But this too will be a "most satisfactory outcome".

He sees the most crucial variable is Government consumption spending. "If it were to rise at an excessive rate, the inflationary consequences could be serious." But the Minister intends to maintain a tight rein over Government consumption spending. "If it were to rise at an excessive rate, the inflationary consequences could be serious." But the Minister intends to maintain a tight rein over Government spending, he warned again yesterday.

BRIEFS

BLACK LAWYERS MEETING--Homeland governments' attitude towards black attorneys was attacked at the Black Lawyers' Association's (BLA) general meeting in Pretoria, yesterday. The meeting was attended by lawyers from many parts of the Transvaal. The Press was not admitted but a statement was released later. This strongly condemned Bophutha-Tswana government for restricting a member Mr George Maluleke from entering Bophutha-Tswana without a visa or written permit. Mr Maluleke's exemptions under the Bophutha-Tswana Aliens and Travellers Act were withdrawn by Mr C Mokodi, Minister of Internal Affairs in August. The cancellation followed Mr Maluleke's criticism of President Mangope during the recent Nafcoc 16th annual conference held at Sun City. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg POST in English 27 Oct 80 p 3]

BLACK CITIZENSHIP, PROPERTY OWNERSHIP--Blacks should be made citizens of South Africa and should be allowed to own property, the President of NAP-COC, Mr Sam Motsuenyane said in Johannesburg today. Speaking at the annual ASSOCOM meeting, following the passing of a motion to involve all population groups in private enterprise, Mr Motsuenyane said that he did not see how blacks could feel happy about nation-building "in a country where they don't belong." "How can you make anyone a capitalist without ownership of property?" he asked. "This congress and the business community must press for citizenship and ownership of property of all the people in South Africa. The motion put forward by the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce said that the success of the Prime Minister's economic policy would largely depend "on the extent to which the rights of economic opportunity and property are given to all population groups to give them a stake in the free enterprise system." [Excerpts] [Johannesburg POST in English 24 Oct 80 p 5]

ROBBEN ISLAND PRISONER RELEASE--A Robben Island prisoner, Deon Mathe (22), one of the nine Atterdigeville men convicted this year on charges under terrorism act, was yesterday set free by an appeal court. The Transvaal Supreme Court in Pretoria yesterday set aside both Mathe's conviction and sentence while confirming conviction and sentence of the other eight men. Those still to serve their sentences at the Island are: Thameanga Gerald Mkhwanazi (38), a POST reporter, Semaiah Kgokong Mjatladi (23), Ronald Mamoepe (19), Lebogang Christie Mokone (18), Petrus Senabe (22), Andrew Moeti Phala (18), Cornelius Leeu (18), and a 17-year-old youth. Mkhwanazi and Mjatladi were each sentenced to seven years imprisonment while the others, including Mathe were sentenced to five years imprisonment each at the Pretoria Regional court. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg POST in English 29 Oct 80 p 2]

GRENADE ATTACK IN SOWETO--Three people were wounded when two handgrenades were hurled at the West Rand Administration Board offices in Soweto, police said yesterday. Windows were shattered and the verandah of the building was damaged in the blasts. Last night Brigadier J J Hamman, Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, said the grenades were foreign-made and that police believed the incident was a terror attack involving at least two people. The grenades were thrown from near the security fence around the Wraib offices in Diepkloof Zone 1 about 9:30 pm on Wednesday. Police were investigating the possibility that the attack was linked to the general rent rise in the surrounding Diepmeadow area from November. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Oct 80 p 1]

CISKEI STUDENTS ARREST--Zwelitsha--Ten members of the Council of South African Students were detained by the Ciskei government at the weekend after they had attended the funeral of a former Robben Island prisoner, the secretary of the Ciskei Intelligence Services, Brigadier Charles Sebe said yesterday. In an interview with reporters in Zwelitsha, he said prior to the detention of the students he had met with the organisers of the funeral, who were former members of the banned African National Congress. "One of the matters discussed was that it had come to the notice of my office that at some funerals the ANC was utilising schoolchildren to dominate such funerals. This is against the norms and traditions of the Black people, and has never been done in this country. In this process, where the ANC utilise the schoolchildren, the aims and objectives of the ANC are highlighted," Brig Sebe said. He said the action was regrettable because the ANC had been banned and would not be allowed to continue with its activities in the Ciskei. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Nov 80]

EXCISION FROM LEBOWA TERRITORY--The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C N Phatudi, will make an urgent call to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to meet the people of Moutse in Dennilton over the decision to excise Moutse from Lebowa territory. The proclamation of the excision, published in the Government Gazette of October 24, says Moutse will be administered by the central government as from November 1. At a meeting in Moutse yesterday, where Dr Koornhof had been expected, Dr Phatudi told a gathering of about 5,000 that Dr Koornhof had told him he was unable to attend but would arrange a meeting on another day. On October 23, the people of Moutse were told by the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, that Moutse would be handed to the Kwa Ndebele homeland and they had to choose between falling under Kwa Ndebele and moving to the areas of Lunxwala and Emerton in Lebowa territory. [Excerpt] Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 31 Oct 80 p 3]

QWAQWA VIEWS ON INDEPENDENCE--The Qwa Qwa Government under its present leadership does not intend taking Pretoria-style independence. Two Cabinet Ministers of the Basotho national state made this clear at a public meeting in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, yesterday. The stand was endorsed and applauded by scores of the ruling Likoankwetla Party supporters present. "Qwa Qwa will never take independence because we will not be deceived by promises from the South African Government," said Mr S K Marumo, Qwa Qwa Minister of Works. Earlier Mr S C R Yamaholu, Minister of Interior, had told a highly responsive audience: "Pretoria-style independence is out for Qwa Qwa while Likoankwetla are in control. Freedom is still very far for us." He said the State might consider taking independence if the United Nations was involved in the negotiations. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Oct 80 p 4]

TEACHERS' DEMANDS--The new Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday promised the country's 50,000 White teachers he would make a statement "in the immediate future" on interim salary adjustments. At the same time the Minister was told by the teachers' representatives at a meeting in Pretoria the teachers did not want the Commission for Administration (formerly the Public Service Commission) to handle their case. They were demanding, instead, direct access to the Cabinet in negotiation and moves to put an end to the rapidly escalating crisis in the country's education system. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 80 p 2]

LOANS TO SUGAR FARMERS--Durban--Natal and Zululand sugar cane farmers, who suffered crippling drought conditions earlier this year, will receive Land Bank loans this week. An official of the South African Sugar Association said about 400 farmers would receive loans. Some of the first to receive the loans will be from the Heltonville district, Zululand, an area which has been devastated by drought for about three years. He said some applications for loans had been turned down. This had applied to some Indian farmers who were farming less than the 8 ha considered by the Land Bank to be economical. The association was to take up their cause again with the Land Bank. Rain was still badly needed in the cane belt in Natal and Zululand. Some new cane which had been planted was looking particularly weak because of the lack of rain. He said that the loans received this week would be particularly helpful in that farmers could now plan the new planting season. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 80 p 8]

SA AS LENDER--Nedbank's chief executive Rob Abrahamson has called for South Africa to become a lender in the international markets. Speaking yesterday Mr Abrahamson strongly advocated that the country should move into the markets where to date it has been solely a borrower. After all, he said, the banking system in South Africa is sophisticated enough to handle such a move and this would simply be a natural extension of the present situation where South Africa is operating in international lending markets via trade finance. Such a procedure would obviously please the bank by giving them an outlet for funds they cannot lend at home, even to local multinational subsidiaries. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Nov 80 p 16]

COOPERATION WITH BOLIVIA--La Paz--The South African and Israeli ambassadors met top Bolivian officials yesterday to express their countries' support for continuing economic cooperation with the military government of General Luis Garcia Meza. Israeli Ambassador Mr Shlomo Levy and the Education Minister colonel Ariel Coca in La Paz to offer economic support for rural education and training programmes. South Africa's ambassador to Bolivia, Mr Oswald Albers, who is based in Buenos Aires, met Gen Garcia Meza. He expressed his government's desire to extend technical assistance programmes in the areas of mining and agriculture. Government officials said earlier South Africa was one of their best providers of outside technical assistance. Economic aid from the United States and many other Western countries was cut back after July 17 military takeover which brought Gen Garcia Meza to power.--Sapa-AP. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Nov 80 p 2]

BOTLOKWA DISPLACED PERSONS--Displaced people of HaMakgato in the Botlokwa area near Pietersburg have decided to go back to their old homes from which they were evicted during the forced removals in the area last year. More than one hundred families have already returned in a move seen as a challenge to the authorities who have threatened to prosecute them if they did so. The decision to return was taken during the recent long weekend and followed a year of squatting in other peoples' homes under appalling circumstances. Several memos have been sent to the government over the wretched accommodation and plans made for permission to go back to the Makgato area, spokesmen for the families told POST. The government replied that it was discussing the matter with Lebowa authorities--but refused to give further details and ignored subsequent memos. During last year's resistance to removals, the then Chief Commissioner for Northern Transvaal, Mr J Pieterse warned that people who tried to re-settle would be prosecuted. But a member of the families' committee, Mr Elias Rammabi, said yesterday he hoped the government would not do that. Mr Rammabi also referred to Dr Koornhof's recent promise to spare the other Botlokwa clans from removal. "If they are no longer going to be moved, why us?" he asked. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg POST in English 20 Oct 80 p 3]

NEW ARMY RATIONS PACK--The South African Defence Force has paid heed to the grumblings of the troops and a new 24-hour ration pack--guaranteed to please even the fussiest soldier--has been designed for use in the operational area. The SADF is well aware of Napoleon's maxim that a army marches on its stomach and complaints over the lack of variety in the "ratpacks" and the condition of the food was investigated and the result was a brand new pack. The improvements to the new "ratpack" include:
--Different colour codes on the sides of the packs to indicate the various ration combinations; --A civilian company has taken over the packaging from national servicemen and exercises much stricter quality control; --Less water is needed to prepare the contents of the new pack; --The new pack contains a greater variety of food; --The lifespan of the contents is much greater; --The contents are packed more securely and are waterproofed. Each pack is date-stamped to ensure troops do not receive old food parcels. The new packs are diet-balanced and one will meet the needs of an active soldier for 24 hours. The new packs include a variety of tinned food, biscuits, cheese, milk, tea, coffee, sweets, condensed milk, breakfast cereal, sugar, dried fruits, matches and even chewing gum. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Nov 80 p 7]

INCREASE IN SHIPPING RATES--Freight rates will be increased by an average of 14 percent from January 1. The Europe/South and South-East Africa Conference says the increase have been approved by the South African Government and will apply to north-bound and southbound freight. The lines said that "as customary", they would shortly be in touch with the main exporters of cargo "in regard to the renegotiation of commodity contracts which account for at least 80 percent of South Africa's exports to Europe". The increase had been caused by "inter alia, the ever-rising cargo, container and ship operating costs". Over the past 12 months the lines had had to contend with a 14.08 percent inflation rate calculated in accordance with Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development statistics. These took into account inflation weighted proportionately to the currencies in which the lines incurred their costs. "It does not, however, take into account bunkers or currency fluctuations for which provision is made separately by means of BAF and CAF. "The lines'

costs over the past 12 months have increased by something over 12 percent. Included in the increased ship's costs is a contribution to cover the ever-increasing costs of replacing the fleet, a vital factor if continuity and reliability of service is to be guaranteed over the years."--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Oct 80 p 18]

AUGUST MINERAL OUTPUT FIGURES--Mineral bureau figures for South African production in August (in tons unless otherwise stated, and figures for August 1980, July 1980 and August 1979): asbestos 23,698, 28,909, 20,622; chrome ore 275,085, 287,679, 281,744; coal 9,832,687, 9,608,022, 8,894,455; manganese 422,726, 415,806, 431,295; tin 253, 254, 232; silver (kgs) 8,264, 8,605, 9,141; copper 16,391, 18,635, 18,209; iron ore 2,360,808 2,502,906, 2,535,386; iron pyrites 39,496, 40,749, 69,960; antimony 1,904 1,726, 1,867; diamonds (carats) 652,843, 751,914, 703,352.--Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 80 p 13]

DIESEL ENGINE PROJECT BENEFITS--Cape Town--South Africa can no longer afford to be dependent on foreign countries for the supply of such a vital vehicle components as engines. Dr Schalk van der Merwe, chairman of the Economic Committee of the President's Council, yesterday told the annual congress of the Motor Industries Federation, that the Atlantis diesel engine project, which had partly originated from the country's isolated position in the world, had produced really impressive major benefits for South Africa. There were, for instance, foreign exchange savings of the order of R260-million a year, he said. The most important, possibly, was a reduction of the present variety of more than 200 different diesel engines to 11 models. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Nov 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

KING EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF TRADITION, CULTURE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **HIS MAJESTY King Sobhuza II** has once again strongly deplored the decline in culture, tradition and respect within the country.

Addressing a crowd of about 3,000 people who flocked to the Lobamba Royal Kraal yesterday afternoon, the King restated his personal observation of what he called the destiny or direction of the country and its people.

His Majesty's first and foremost criticism was that of the loss of respect amongst the citizens of the country. He noted that everyone is being thrown into confusion due to disrespect. Respect, he said, makes the country a good country in the same way that lawfulness does.

In the latter's respect he appealed to the nation as a whole to adopt an orderly and dignified way of living and in elaboration of this statement he said that each and everyone should learn to accept what he or she is offered and not to privilege themselves.

Coming to the question of culture, the King stressed the importance of this aspect because, as he said, the loss of culture means the loss of the nation to foreign influence. "If one takes such places like Johannesburg, for instance, and carefully studies it, one is immediately faced with the reality that there is no form of tradition or culture whatsoever."

In emphasis to the loss of respect and traditions in the country, His Majesty stated that the young Swazi generation is being subjected to this situation not because they disrespect their parents but because they are not getting the proper form of advice and teachings from the parents.

"As a result, they are at a loss of which way to take," he said.

Another aspect which His Majesty mentioned was that of the failure of proper administration by the community Chiefs. He pointed out that on many

occasions he has had the misfortune of learning that some Chiefs do not know their own subjects or that they hide people with no good references in their communities.

He therefore reminded all those concerned that the system of "Kukhona" is done through the King of a country, namely, himself, so that in case of emergency the local authorities of that community will be able to bring the matter before him.

"However, the Chiefs tend to come to me only when they have realised that the subjects they have been hiding under their wing are a menace to them," King Sobhuza said.

It was for this reason therefore that His Majesty declared that from now on legislative laws will operate forcefully and effectively to everyone.

He gave an example of people refusing to move from any place they had been put, and said that forceful eviction will be adopted. He attributed the failure of chiefs in reporting matters regarding their subjects to corruption.

An important point which His Majesty also made was that of excessive drinking in the country. He reflected that last year people complained about the rate of drinking in the Kingdom and said that it is destroying the country's image.

He went on to say that Parliament was called to look into this matter. One aspect which he pointed out in regard to liquor was that of drinking and driving. Drinking, he emphatically stressed, does not correspond with the latter. This is why, he said, in countries like England drinking hours are limited. He stated that drinking in Swaziland, where any time is drinking time, should not be allowed into their cars after drinking.

He also recalled his predicament when, recently, he was involved in an accident which almost had fatal results. Apparently, one drunk driver collided with the limousine in which the King was being driven.

"All because of liquor," said the King.

DINNER HELD FOR CHINESE INDUSTRIAL MISSION

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND In English 13 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

IN HER bid for industrial development especially decentralisation of industry in the country, Swaziland needs the active co-operation and participation of such countries as the Republic of China. So says the Minister of Industry, Mines and Tourism, Prince Nqaba.

Speaking at a dinner session in honour of the Chinese Industrial Mission at the Swazi Inn Prince Nqaba said that Swaziland regards the Republic of China as her partner in development.

Addressing top dignitaries who attended this occasion, the Minister pointed out that the Chinese Mission's visit could not have been more timely. The problem of industrial development is a two-fold challenge, he said.

"First it is to increase industrial production so that we as a country can earn more, and so that more and more of our people particularly those who are in the rural sector may have greater employment opportunities. Second so that we may gain

access to the world's wider market."

Prince Nqaba went on to encourage the Mission to make whatever investments they felt necessary in the Kingdom.

"You have seen that there is room for further investment by your people in such areas as mining, electronics, raw materials processing, ceramics and other forms of macro-industry", he said.

He then expressed his hope that the Mission's visit will be followed by concrete measures because, as he said, our people have yearned for prosperity for much too long and that the sooner we jointly bring the day of prosperity nearer, the better for us all.

Swaziland, Lu continued,

feels encouraged to see that the Republic of China believes, like us, that actions speak much louder than words.

However, the unfortunate thing, Prince Nqaba said, is that very few investors ever accept the need to plough back some of their profits into the country's further development.

"For indeed development of a country is meaningless if it does not mean the development of the people-especially the rural masses."

The second unfortunate aspect, he continued, is that the fruits of development and the incentives to development tend to go to those who are comparatively better off and not those who are in the lowest rung of development.

FINANCIAL ASSETS, PAYMENTS FIGURES FOR SEPTEMBER GIVEN

Nbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Nov 80 p 7

[Text]

SWAZILAND'S net foreign assets decreased E6.7 million to E122.5 million during September, but were E21.9 million higher than the same month last year. During the month, export receipts were boosted by a E5 million seasonal payment for sugar exports, but this was offset by major import payments of about E14 million.

Government creditor position with the banking sector still remains strong. The deposits during the month increased E1.8 million to E69.2 million. This however, may not reflect that Government was in a budgetary surplus, but expenditure may have more than offset increased inflows of domestic revenue.

Bank lending to the private sector increased E11.1 million to E107.4 million during September. Of the increase in bank lending, E7.1 million was towards the sugar industry.

Borrowing by banks from the Central Bank declined, E2.0 million in September.

During September money supply increased E1.6 million to E63.2 million a level representing 27.7 percent increase from a year ago.

Savings deposits stood at E20.3 million at the end of the month, an increase of E3.3 million from September last year. Time deposits increased E3.0 million during the month, but were E1.2 million lower than last September.

While banks loans and advances increased by E11.1 million deposits rose by E4.3 million. This resulted in a squeeze on liquidity, which is reflected by a E14.9 million fall in liquidity during the month under review. Due to the expected rise in the demand for loans and advances and a slower rate of increase in deposits in the next few months, the tight liquidity position may prevail up to the first quarter of 1981.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY OBJECTIVES STATED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

ABOUT 25 percent of Swaziland's rural population may be provided with water supply services by 1983, the Kingdom's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mr. Norman Malinga has said in New York.

Addressing the inauguration of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation 1981-1990 decade in New York recently, Mr. Malinga said government's target was to extend water supply to 80 percent to the urban population by 1983.

He said government's intention here is to provide water supply services to 25 percent of the rural population by 1983 so that by the end of the decade almost all of

Swaziland population will have access to clean water.

During this decade member states of the United Nations will assume a commitment to bring about a substantial improvement in standards and levels of services in drinking water supply - and sanitation by 1990.

Mr. Malinga said Swaziland was committed to implementing the goals of the water decade, but pointed out that as a developing country this Kingdom was faced with the problem of lack of qualified staff.

The Kingdom, he said, was also faced with the problems of lack of heavy cost of capital improvement such as installation of sanitary equipment and pipes.

He appealed to the

international community to assist Swaziland financially in order to advance the training of much needed water technicians and to advance the standard of present technical staff.

Mr. Malinga said various government agencies were committed to making clean water available in both the rural and urban centres. The Swaziland Water and Sewerage Board, he said, was providing 60 percent of the urban population with water which met the required standard of the World Health Organisation.

ENERGY MASTER PLAN TO BE PREPARED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

THE MINISTRY for Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism has announced that an energy master plan was being developed for the Swaziland government.

The project is being financed by the West German Technical Aid Organisation, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau. The consultants selected to carry out nation-wide energy studies and to formulate the energy master plan are Fischer Consulting Engineers of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The objective of the energy plan according to the Ministry's statement is to review the natural energy resource base of Swaziland and to make

recommendations to reduce the country's dependence on external energy supplies.

Over the next six weeks, the consultants will be collecting all available information about the import and usage of all forms of energy.

Using this information the consultants will make use of a computer modelling technique that is able to simulate various energy and economic scenarios.

The computer can also evaluate their effect on the country's energy supply

and utilization patterns within Swaziland to the end of the century based on economic parameters as well as an imposed governmental or technological constraints.

The final draft report is expected to be submitted by June next year. The public and government departments are requested to give support to this project by providing all the information and data required by the consultants in the course of their studies.

CSO: 4420

NSIBANDZE DISCUSSES ISSUE OF WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Chris Freimond]

[Text]

THE possibility that South African mining houses might, at some time in the future, reduce their recruitment of labour in neighbouring black states, prompted the formation of a commission to investigate alternative employment opportunities within the states.

This was explained by the deputy Prime Minister of Swaziland, Senator Ben Ntshandze in an interview with the Rand Daily Mail.

Representatives of Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Angola and Lesotho met in Mbabane earlier this month to discuss common problems related to migrant labourers working in South Africa.

The countries — excluding Zambia which prohibits labour migration to the Republic — supply more than 250 000 workers a year to South Africa who

generate at least R80-million in deferred payments and family remittances sent home.

Shortly after the Mbabane conference, Zambian Labour Minister Mr Joshua Lumina was reported to have said the states wanted to end the migrant labour system altogether.

Sen Ntshandze said he believed the Zambian Minister had been misquoted.

"There was probably a misunderstanding. The commission will look at alternative job opportunities for our peoples within our own countries in case employment for our workers in South Africa is reduced or ended at a future date," he said.

Six of the seven states were heavily dependent on jobs in the Republic to help curb serious unemployment problems at home. There was no question of cutting off such a valuable source of work and income, he said.

Migrants whose contracts were not renewed or who no longer wanted to work in South Africa, had to be trained and absorbed into the local work force, and this would be also considered by the commission, he said.

It would also aim for the co-ordination of recruiting procedures in the different states, he said, as at present various regulations and practices applied which, it was hoped, would be standardized for the benefit of the migrant workers.

One of Swaziland's most serious unemployment problems was 5 000-6 000 school leavers flooding the job market each year, and in many cases, young men with fairly good education, had to accept jobs as miners in South Africa because no other work was available.

Women school leavers, who could not go to the Republic as migrant workers, were even worse off, Sen Ntshandze said.

BRIEFS

RUSSIAN VISITORS--A group of Russians, including a journalist is expected to be visiting Swaziland this week. Reliable sources said that the journalist, Boris Rudenovitch Assolian, of NEW TIMES magazine, sent a request from Salisbury asking for a visa last week. It was reported later that this request had been granted by government here. Mr. Assolian wishes to enter Swaziland from Naputo, where he spent the weekend. No other details about the group, or the reason for their visit, were available at the time of going to Press. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Nov 80 p 1]

LESOTHO RED CROSS DELEGATION--The Lesotho Red Cross society Administration team, which arrived in the country on Monday were today scheduled to leave Swaziland to go back to Lesotho. The team is led by the Secretary General of the Lesotho Red Cross Society, Mr. G. L. Mosala. In a Press briefing at the Baphalali Red Cross Society headquarters at Mbabane, Mr. Mosala said that the purpose of their visit to Swaziland was to accord themselves with the southern Africa visit exchange programme, whose members include Botswana, Malawi, Lesotho, Tanzania, Swaziland, Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe. The aim of this exchange programme is for members of the eight countries to familiarise themselves with projects being undertaken by each member state for their development programme. Lesotho has also got four divisions. However, their system of meeting the nation's needs differs vastly from those used in Swaziland in that instead of mobile clinics being operated all over the country theirs are solid concrete structures built in various parts of the country. In Swaziland the mobile clinics offer free medical services to the people but in Lesotho clinics are run on the same basis as the Swaziland government clinics, which means their patients have to pay to be treated. However, this system is completely independent of the government. [Excerpts] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 Oct 80 p 2]

FRENCH COMPANY DIRECTOR--Mr. Christian Six of Societe General (France) who is the director and representative and resident in Johannesburg, paid a courtesy call to the General Manager Mr. Sipho Dlamini of Tibiyo Taka Nguene (Loritha) this week. They had what was described as a very interesting business talk. Mr. Six was to visit some of the Swaziland government ministries before leaving the country. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 Oct 80 p 2]

NEW MAIZE MILL--NIDCS and Swazi Milling are to erect a new maize mill at a cost of E2 million on a site close to Matsapa. Designs are complete and construction will begin within the month. The mill is designed to process imported maize and produce the whole range of maize products for the Swaziland market. At present, mealie rice and samp are imported ready packaged at prices dictated by the exporter. A spokesman at NIDCS said that maize growing projects are in view, and it will be an encouraging factor that the means to process are already established. Construction of the new mill is to be undertaken by Swazi Pty, Ltd. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Nov 80 p 3]

'HANDS OFF' WARNING ISSUED TO OTHER COUNTRIES

Kampala UGANDA TIMES In English 6 Nov 80 p 8

(Text)

UGANDA has warned Kenya and the Sudan to keep their hands off her internal affairs.

In a statement issued in Kampala yesterday, the government said while Uganda welcomed dialogue among her neighbours and other countries in the region as a positive step towards regional understanding and cooperation, she did not accept that this should be achieved at the expense of some other states in the region.

Reacting to reports that the two countries had reiterated in a communique after talks in Nairobi that the only lasting solution to the Uganda situation was a free and fair election following the immediate and complete withdrawal of foreign troops from Ugandan territory, the statement said:

"This is not in the spirit of good neighbourliness. We also find it totally at variance with the known principles of independence and non interference in the internal affairs of states."

The communique appeared in the Kenyan press. And the government described it as a "complete surprise and totally unacceptable."

Uganda had repeatedly made clear to her neighbours, friends and the world at large its commitment to conduct free and fair general elections. But it was surprising that the neighbours had found it fit not only to doubt her good intentions but also to suggest that "We should conduct the affairs of this country in the manner they themselves wish us to."

"Uganda has never advised any of these countries on how to conduct their elections or for that matter any other business that falls purely within the domain of their jurisdiction."

"We have questioned for instance the presence of foreign troops in their countries and yet these same countries have conducted elections while these foreign troops are in their territory."

"As a matter of fact we would like to believe

that some of these countries that have found it their business to advise us on the conduct of free and fair elections have themselves never conducted one and would be totally at a loss if they found one. We doubt moreover that they have ever believed in or recognised free and fair elections."

"For our part while we do appreciate the interest our neighbours and friends are taking in our forthcoming general elections we would have appreciated it more if this interest was positive and constructive."

"Uganda once more reiterates it to the whole world and her neighbours in particular that:

● The only "foreign troops" that are on Ugandan territory are liberators from Tanzania and we do not regard them foreign as such, certainly not in the sense foreign troops are present in some of our neighbouring countries.

● These "troops" are here at the invitation of the

government and the people of Uganda and they are perfectly welcome to stay as long as the government and people of Uganda feels the need for their presence.

- The exercise of conducting elections to which the government of Uganda is seriously committed has absolutely nothing to do with the presence of these "troops".

- The government and people of Uganda are determined to carry out a free and fair election and the only assistance they require from their friends and neighbours is that Uganda as an independent and sovereign nation should be a free and fair elections this exercise unhindered by outside interference."

— UNA.

COURT ACTION REPORTED INSTITUTED ON MUSLIM SUPREME COUNCIL

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 31 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Text]

COURT action is being instituted to dislodge Sheikh Kassim Mulumba and his group from the Headquarters of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council which they are "occupying illegally".

This was disclosed at a Press Conference yesterday by Sheikh Kamulegeya, who was elected Chief Khadi following the recent UMSC convention at Makerere and other members of the UMSC Executive.

Newsman at the Press Conference were shown copies of documents issued by the Registrar of Companies which name Sheikh Abdulzak Matovu as Mufti, Prince Badru Kakungulu as Chairman of UMSC, Sheikh Kamulegeya as Chief Khadi, and the other office bearers that were elected at the Makerere convention.

It was contended at the Press Conference that the officials listed in the official documents of the Registrar of Companies were duly elected in accordance with the constitution of the council, which is a legal body registered under the law of the land.

In a statement released to the newsmen, the Executive called upon all sundry to refrain from dealing with "Sheikh Mulumba and his friends" as if they were leaders of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council. It warned that anybody dealing with "illegal persons purporting to be

acting on behalf of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council" was doing so at his or her own risk.

The statement said that the properly elected officials of the Council were being barred from occupying the premises of the Council through the use of "organised thugery". It recalled that an ugly incident took place on September 26th, 1980 when thugs were organised to hurl stones at Muslim leaders who went to attend Juma prayers in the Old Kampala Mosque.

It added that in an attempt to avoid a repeat of such dirty incidents, the Executive had requested Government for protection for the muslim top officials before they can take up their offices at the UMSC Headquarters.

On allegation by Mulumba and his group that Prince Badru Kakungulu imposed himself as Interim Chairman of UMSC after the Liberation War, the Executive pointed out that Sheikh Mulumba was himself appointed Interim Chief Khadi by Prince Kakungulu as Chairman of the Council.

"Why did Mulumba accept the appointment if he knew that the person appointing him was just imposing himself", they argued.

MUSEVENI REPORTED URGING UGANDANS TO FIGHT 'FASCISM'

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 31 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] UPM's Interim Chairman Yoweri Museveni, who is also Vice Chairman of the Military Commission, has called upon Ugandans to unite and fight "primitive fascism" or be doomed to a worse calamity than that they faced under Idi Amin's murderous regime. He was speaking at a Press Conference he convened at the Movement's Headquarters in Kampala.

Replying to a reporter who pointed out that UPC's President, Dr. Milton Obote, had challenged his position as Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission, Museveni said: "I have no time for replying to what Obote says. Let him come and remove me".

Museveni told newsmen that the last few days had been "very sad days in the history of our country in which murder and terror had been unleashed on the people with savage cruelty.

The UPM had raised this problem at Military Commission, Cabinet, administrative and party levels and demanded remedial action to stop these wanton atrocities but the situation has only got worse, he said.

"With allegations of torture of innocent Ugandans, with mass bodies being thrown on highways, senseless killings in Kampala and other parts of Uganda, and alleged killings in army barracks in exactly Amin style, the situation points to only one factor - the resurgence of primitive fascism," the UPM boss declared.

He warned that leaders and their agents who perpetrate heinous plans of murder in the hope of grabbing power were only sowing seeds of more blood for the future.

"Uganda needs leaders freely and fairly elected and not leaders that come or maintain themselves in power through intrigue, terrorism, bloodshed or even sham elections", he stressed.

Saying that time would come when the criminals in the current murder designs would have to account for the lives of innocent Ugandans killed, Museveni contended that Ugandans participated and welcomed the liberation war not merely to install any particular leader or group of leaders but to bring an end to the killing of innocent Ugandans, regardless of their tribe, religion, or ethnic lineage.

"The Uganda Patriotic Movement, therefore, calls upon all Ugandans to forget their differences and unite to fight against resurgent fascism. We call upon political leaders to realise the seriousness of the situation and forge a common front against the primitive fascists".

Museveni closed at the Press Conference that UPM Executive had written an open letter to the Chairman of the Military Commission on the subject of security. Copies of the letter were released to the newsmen present.

Apart from cataloging several killings in various parts of the country and other incidents, the letter pointed out that it was the duty of the government to "provide security of person and property" in exchange of unqualified loyalty from the citizens.

"It is no use for the government to plead helplessness in the performance of this most primary task," the letter charged.

It added: "This continued wave of senseless destruction of life strikes at the very roots of the fundamental human rights that have been lacking in Uganda for the last ten years."

The letter urged that if the Government was incapable of providing security for the lives and property of Ugandans, then the people themselves should be given the right to organise their own security without fear of recrimination from any government quarter.

"Failure to do so," it said, "while the senseless murders continue, would be conclusive proof of Government's loss of legitimacy."

Copies of the letter were circulated to President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Moi of Kenya, the UN Secretary General, all accredited representatives, International Human Rights Organisation, all members of NCC, all political parties, and the mass media.

Asked if he thinks the Military Commission is capable of ending the present insecurity in the country, Museveni said the Commission had already taken steps to try and arrest the situation.

"I am convinced that the Military Commission has the ability to deal with the situation, otherwise I would not continue to be associated with it" he said.

And when a reporter pointed out that nothing was being done even when murders were committed in broad-day light, Museveni referred him to the committee set up by the Military Commission to investigate the current violence in the country. He said the Committee would probe all the incidents exhaustively and ascertain the facts.

MUKWANGA STATEMENT: MC SETS UP PROBE COMMITTEE ON KILLINGS

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 31 Oct 80 p 12

[Text]

IN the wake of the current wave of violence in the country, chairman Paulo Mukwanga has issued the following statement:-

It is with grave concern that I make this statement. The single most important relief the people of Uganda had on the fall of the Amin regime was and remains the hope that killings would end.

It is very sad indeed that our hopes that killings went with Amin have yet to be fully realised. Ugandans have continued to be killed since liberation. It is true that killings or "disappearances" of persons have been less than under Amin; but that is no comfort at all. The killing of one Ugandan is as painful as the killing of several or many.

Recently bodies of persons were found dumped along Kampala-Entebbe road. Other bodies were found only a few days ago on the Lugogo by-pass. The police have several reports of killings in and around Kampala. The situation is a lot better in the rest of the country.

The police reports on bodies of persons found dead in and around Kampala would indicate that there is a gang or gangs of killers in or around Kampala.

One aspect of the recent spate of killings in Kampala was discussed yesterday by the Military Commission. The Commission decided to appoint a Committee to investigate in depth whether or not the bodies found on the Kampala-Entebbe road were of persons who had been in custody -

namely any jail or jails; army barracks or police cells. The Committee will also go into other aspects of this very sad event.

I have discussed this grave development - killings of Ugandans by Ugandans - with colleagues and senior officers in the security forces. New measures are being taken at once to meet the situation. Meanwhile, appeal to all who have any information on these killings to report to the police.

I do also appeal to all to report to the police without delay the presence in their areas of suspicious characters and persons in possession of arms or army uniforms.

29th October, 1980.

CSO: 4420

DP PAPER CLAIMS PLOT REVEALED TO ASSASSINATE DP LEADERS

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 3 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] A plot was unearthed that DP leaders from the Northern region were to be assassinated on November the 6th, 1980 by a UPC clique through manipulation of a certain section in the peoples militia in Kitgum district.

Reliable sources, said Tiberio Atwoma-Okeny DP Vice President General, while addressing a press conference at the DP Headquarters last week, had it that those on priority list included Okeny himself, Deputy Minister of Education Ambrose Okullu, and the Minister of Industry Dr. Obonyo. Later the same purge was to be extended to other DP leaders in other areas particularly West Nile.

He said he himself had so far escaped four attempts to finish his life. All were reported to the police but no steps to improve the situation were taken. He said that the attitude of government makes him suspect some people in government as the perpetrators, and therefore "it might be High time for the DP to design some self-protecting plans".

He cited the incidence of the 11/8/80. While at his home in Kitgum, three UPC youths were caught behind his house armed with arrows and bows with the intention of killing him. They were

taken to police but nothing was done. On the second incident one UPC leader, Patrick Lutele, organised an ambush, stoned his car and a lorry when they were coming from a rally.

Okeny said that during his two hours detention in the Militia barracks in Kitgum he saw one UPC leader Obol Lakal, a relative of the Militia Commander agitating the Militia against DP.

During the registration period, Okeny went on, while he was taking old women and the sick to register, he was badly treated and manhandled at the roadblock because they said he had to have a Police permit to go to the registration centre. Although, later the Police commander intervened and said, Okeny needed not have a permit, two UNLA soldiers forced their way into his vehicle and forced him to drive to the Militia barracks where he was badly beaten losing a tooth and breaking his glasses. On appeal to the Commander UNLA (Banya) no sympathy

was shown. As he freed him he told him that he had received orders from above to watch him (Okeny) and other two DP cabinet Ministers in Kitgum while in the area.

How can there be fair elections under such a helpless situation, Okeny wondered.

In the same Press conference, the deputy Minister of Education Mr. Ambrose Okullu said the UPC leadership has no National motive and has decided to put out all what it has at hand to make the forthcoming General elections unfree and unfair. The UPC, Okullu went on insists on Multi-boxes so that they can practice fraud in anyway they want. Registration officers at Padur in Kitgum were beaten up and imprisoned because they were not UPCs.

The Deputy Minister however contended that generally the Militia in Kitgum was one of the best and he himself and Okeny were among those

who organised it. The Militia are basically good men and did a good job in preventing cattle raiders, and guarding the country against outside incursions. But these people were left unattended to by the government and now UPC is misusing them.

On his personal life, Okullu said attempts have been made on his life several times while in Kitgum. One of the incidents, he said, occurred on the 13/10/80 while he was at his home in Kitgum. His house was surrounded by armed Militia and their commander told Okullu that he (Okullu) was not allowed to be there, and that he had received orders from one of the Top Security personnel to deal seriously with DP politicians like him.

The Chairman of the Democratic Party, Mr. Boniface Byanyima said they have held a number of discussions with the Military Commission on the security situation but not much appear to have been done. He said that they have suggested to the Military Commission to replace all UNLA soldiers in Northern region by TPDF if the discipline among them cannot be applied and in order avoid revenge.

Now that the security situation has tremendously deteriorated in the whole country, the chairman stressed, it is a matter of urgency that the UNLA soldiers be confined to barracks and be replaced by the TPDF or Tanzania Police. The curfew in

Kampala must also be lifted to enable us to protect ourselves. He however noted that not all the UNLA is bad, but it is the clique within it comprising of former General Service Unit (GSU) State Research Centre and the UPC people.

The Secretary General of the DP, Wazarwahi Bwengye said, the intimidation seems to be government instigated as each UPC branch chairman especially in Bushenyi moves around with body guards and guns and goes on intimidating people. In Kasere he said, Bazira, a UPC and former NSS director supplied guns to the Rwenzururus and agitated them to be against DP.

A DP National Executive member for Northern region Engineer Sam Drale, who was in Moyo at the time of registration when the fighting there erupted and escaped through Juba and Khartoum in Sudan, to Nairobi and back to Kampala with the assistance of the United Nations High Commission for refugees, told journalists that the DP leaders are very perturbed with the government for not telling the people and the world at large the truth on what is going on in West Nile especially Moyo.

Drale whose journey from Moyo took him more than fifteen days, said on arrival in Kampala, that he had met

the Chairman of the Military Commission and appealed to him to restore order in West Nile but he said nothing seems to have been done as arson is still being carried out there.

Engineer Drale appealed to international aid agencies to rush massive humanitarian aid to the people of the area to enable them to rehabilitate themselves.

The DP Publicity Secretary Mr. Valeriano Assa Ovonji who was in Nebbi (South West Nile) when the confusion started told newsmen that the confusion was started by a clique of UPC in the UNLA to eliminate DP leaders and the people of the region. He said, it started by disarming those members of UNLA who were not pro-UPC.

He said, all Madi people who had settled in Nebbi district for a long time and over 600 muslims in the district were killed together with other DPs there. He told newsmen that he was hunted for four days and his vehicle, a benz, was looted adding that he remained in hiding for more than two weeks until the 20th October 1980 when he was smuggled out of the district in a boat. He said that the situation started going back to normal when the Tanzanian soldiers started reaching the area.

POLITICAL PARTIES APPEAL FOR SOLUTION TO VIOLENCE

DP: Send Troops Back

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 30 Oct 80 p 8

[Article by Willy Mukasa]

[Text]

THE Military Commission has been urged to take Ugandan soldiers back to the barracks and to replace them with the Tanzanian troops.

The call was made at a Press conference at the DP (Democratic Party) headquarters in Kampala yesterday by the Party's officials, who included the vice-president general, Tiberius Atwoma Okeny, the national chairman, Mr B. Byanyima, the national general secretary, J. Bwengye, Mr Sam Drale and Mr V. A. Ovonji, the publicity secretary.

The officials said despite the several appeals to the Military Commission to take steps and improve the security situation in Uganda, intimidations, harassment and killings of innocent people, especially those who did not belong or support the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) continued unabated. Most of the victims were DP supporters, they claimed.

They believed that the intimidation and killings were being instigated and perpetuated by a political party.

The DP leaders said the rival party had resorted to all kinds of desperate means to ensure that the elections were disrupted. The officials were obviously referring to the UPC.

The officials said they had reasons to believe that there was a clique in the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) which was being instigated by that party to carry out "these intimidations, harassments and senseless killings."

Okeny then cited a number of occasions when he was arrested by members of the militia in the different parts of Kitgum District, taken to the barracks where he had been inhumanly treated. He said he had been hospitalised for more than a week. He had scars on his body to support his claims, he said.

Okullo said on October 13, he was intimidated in Kitgum by a commander of the militia who claimed he was carrying out the directives of a highly-placed army officer. His body-guard had been disarmed and his car driven away. He fled to Gulu and later to Kampala through "panya" roads, he further claimed.

"All the above incidents were reported to the police but it seems no steps have been taken," Okeny and Okullo said.

Okullo asked: "Why are these things happening? What are the remedies and who is going to provide these remedies?"

There were two possible alternatives, he suggested. The first — but negative step — the militia should be disarmed. The second — the positive — they should be absorbed in the national army, the police and prisons.

The first alternative was negative because the militia's role in the protection

of the people of the district and their property against the rustlers could not be overemphasised.

Okullo warned that if the government did not take remedial steps to arrest the worsening security situation, Ugandans could be forced to resort to any kind of means to protect their lives and property.

Bwengye pointed out that insecurity was now nationwide. He cited an occasion last week when his bodyguard had been disarmed and he had to flee to safety through "panya" roads.

He further pointed out that the party's president general Mr Paul Semogerere, had been intercepted when he was returning to Kampala from a DP public rally at Busembaua and his bodyguard disarmed. Semogerere is presently in London.

Bwengye further claimed that during the regist-

ration exercise many DP supporters had been intimidated. He claimed that there was a clique among Ugandan soldiers who were being fed on tribalism. He suggested that the soldiers should be removed and confined in their barracks.

Drale described the atrocities which were going on in Moyo, Arua and Nebbi as very grave. The country and the world should be informed about them by the government. What was going on in those areas was mostly sparked off by tribalism.

Drale put the figure of the displaced people in Moyo District to about 30,000 people. These required massive humanitarian aid if they were to survive.

Ovonji said that during the troubles in Nebbi, he had been hunted by soldiers for four days. He also fled to Kampala through "panya" roads.

Conservative Party Complaint

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 30 Oct 80 p 8

[Article by Sam Serwanga]

[Text]

THE Conservative Party (CP) leadership yesterday asked the Military Commission to investigate the wave of killings characterising the elections campaign period.

As the CP was making this appeal, the chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, announced at a press conference in Kampala the commission's decision to appoint a committee to investigate in depth the kil-

lings in and around Kampala.

Mr Kalule Kawoya, party legal advisor, Mr Henry Kyeyune, assistant publicity secretary, and Mr Naambu Nsubuga, member of the executive committee said Uganda had been rocked by a wave of killings, destruction of property and intimidation since September last year. This had made life brutal and nasty.

"It's now time to probe these killings, and prosecute those responsible".

SALT SCANDEL REPORTEDLY SENDS FOOD, BEVERAGE OFFICIALS ON FORCED LEAVE

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 7 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] A salt scandal in Foods and Beverages has resulted in some of the top men in the company being sent on forced leave by Commerce Minister Kategaya until a Committee he has set up to probe the matter completes its work.

While Uganda is experiencing an acute shortage of salt which has escalated the price of that essential commodity to a level almost out of reach of the common man, thousands of tonnes of paid-up salt lie stranded in Mombasa. The unfortunate confusion is traced back to a back-door deal between a white brief-case-businessman and some officials of Foods and Beverages.

The inquiries mounted by *Weekly Topic* Investigation Desk indicate that sometime in January this year, the Central Tender Board awarded to a British "brief case businessman" a tender for the supply of 10,000 tons of salt. The businessman and his wife are said to own a firm that has a paid-up capital of only £100.

The purchaser of the salt was the state-owned Foods and Beverages on whose behalf the Central Tender Board entered into an agreement with the British businessman. According to the agreement the salt was to be delivered by the supplier to Kampala at a total cost of about 1.2m/-. It was also agreed that the salt was to be delivered from Eden within three months time, arriving in Kampala sometime in April.

No salt was delivered in April but the British businessman re-emerged in July and succeeded in "persua-

ding" some top men in Foods and Beverages to alter the terms of the agreement to the effect that the salt would be delivered to Mombasa instead of Kampala. He also convinced them to accept that the quantity of salt would be reduced to 8,300 tons on the pretext that salt price had gone up.

All these adjustments were agreed upon between the businessman and the officials of Foods and Beverages without any consultation with the Central Tender Board.

After the rather dubious adjustments, the supplier shipped the salt to Mombasa but it turned out to be only 6,000 tons imported from India and not from Eden as had been agreed. It is not known, therefore, whether the salt is of the quality that had been contemplated in the agreement.

One strange aspect of the whole affair is that while the salt was exported from India it was insured with two insurance companies, one based in Britain and the other in Sri Lanka.

Even the process of paying for the salt was surrounded by some myste-

vious dealings. Before Foods and Beverages could submit the papers from the suppliers to their bankers, the British businessman presented photo copies of the documents to the Bank and was about to be paid when someone from Foods and Beverages intervened.

The Bank was told that the suppliers should transport the salt to Kampala before payment is effected because the transport charges were included in the total price. The supplier promised to travel to Mombasa and arrange with some forwarding and clearing firm to deliver the salt to Kampala, but never did.

In spite of this, the businessman succeeded in getting the full payment remitted by the Bank to London via a Kuwait Bank registered in London. It is interesting to note that the money was remitted when the Bank was not in possession of the original documents and the remittance was not effected through Westminster Bank, who are the traditional agents.

Foods and Beverages are now faced with an ugly situation where they have to pay about 100,000/- per month in demurrage and storage charges for only half of the consignment actually paid for. And the "brilliant businessman" is nowhere to be seen.

Meanwhile, the Minister for Commerce has instituted measures to get to the root of the matter. He has set up a Committee to probe all the aspects of the scandal and sent some of the top men in Foods and Beverages on forced leave until the Committee completes its investigations. Already, two local commission agents of the British businessman have been apprehended for questioning.

KAUNDA CLOSES UNIP MEETING, REASSURES NATION ON SECURITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE security situation in the country is now under control, President Kaunda assured in Lusaka yesterday.

President Kaunda gave the assurance when he closed the 15th UNIP National Council meeting at Mulungushi Hall.

He told councillors that when the story of the coup plot was told in full, Zambians would appreciate that God was with them.

The President said the Party and its Government and the people of Zambia were building a strong society based on genuine love for man and that God would not leave them alone in their endeavours.

"If we build our society on love we cannot fail. Of course the enemy is strong and determined, but he cannot be more powerful than God and love. No power on earth will destroy us once our efforts are based on these two principles," he told the councillors.

The leadership had no hatred for anybody and those who had been arrested in connection with the plot and those who might be arrested in future had no need to fear if they were innocent because Zambia followed the rule of law which she was very proud of.

Offend

"We cannot arrest you because you are short or too tall or because you are white, but only when you offend the people of Zambia and I speak

as a free man because I live in the free society of Zambia," the President said.

The President also stressed the importance of a strong Party machinery and urged leaders at all levels to ensure UNIP ticked throughout the country.

He emphasised the need for increased production not only in agriculture, but in all sectors of the country's economy.

Dr Kaunda said during the past one week, the National Council looked at national development in all five areas of human endeavour — political, economic, social and cultural, scientific and technological and defence and security.

But while the Central Committee studied the resolutions made in connection with those, all leaders must remember the importance of Party organisation.

"District governors and their regional officials, constituency, branch, section and village leaders and Members of Parliament and indeed leaders at national level must see to it that the Party continues to be strong without reservations," he said.

The strength of Zambia, he added, depended on a well organised UNIP, but leaders could not organise the Party without knowing what the institution stood for.

"Hence the importance of political and security educa-

tion which cannot be over-emphasised. Once we get to know, accept and appreciate the meaning of Humanism and the socialist path, then we will become good political educators."

He urged the councillors not to talk about Humanism only, but to live it because by leading by example, they would teach more effectively instead of just shouting from rooftops.

On production, he said by the next National Council, leaders would be required to report having produced not thousands of bags of maize, but millions.

He hoped the Central Committee would not set the date early to give people a chance to produce more food and the leaders time to report their successes.

Leaders at all levels throughout the country must supervise the "lima" programme, encourage commercial farmers and check on the "operation food programme".

Commending the councillors, the President said the National Council finished three days earlier than planned because of their commitment to the national cause and their appreciation of the difficult security situation in the country.

Meanwhile, a Ndola Rural chief warned yesterday that if there were people in his area working with enemies of

the nation they would be booted out.

Chief Machava said this when he addressed villagers at his palace celebrating the fifth anniversary of his reign.

The chief told the crowd, which included Ndola Rural district secretary, Mr Lemmy Shaduka, that like other chiefs in the district, he was

loyal and solidly behind the leadership of President Kaunda, adding that he would not condone those wishing to work against the Party and its Government.

The chief directed all village headmen in his area to report any strange people

to him so that he would personally take them to the police.

• Crime on the Copperbelt has decreased drastically during the curfew period, Copperbelt police chief Mr Julius Zulu said in Ndola yesterday.

CSO: 4420

UNIP COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS EXAMINED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] AS we said in this column last Friday, the recent National Council session was down to earth and serious.

We need not therefore harp on past deeds and misdeeds but look forward to the follow-up action on the deliberations of the National Council — Zambia's august policy-making forum.

The issues which the Council tackled are not of the mundane nature but ones which demand immediate attention for they are vital to the survival of the Republic. And the nation is anxious.

The delegates to the National Council vary from those officials of the Party who lead from the village level to those in the Central Committee.

Hence what came out of the National Council session in the way of resolutions can be construed to be for the good of the whole of Zambia.

We may then look at some of the resolutions which are of an immediate concern to the masses.

MILITARY TRIBUNAL

— This is overdue for how many times in the past have the masses in demonstrations and other channels called on the Party and its Government to take firm action against "enemies" of the country?

Certainly people who elect to live by being saboteurs, renegades and other misfits must be answerable for their actions.

With a military tribunal they would not be let off the hook so easily; for the ingredient will be involvement not a police officer forgetting a "warn and caution" statement.

DECENTRALISATION

— The National Council acted within its powers to urge the Party and its Government to "reprimand" the Mineworkers Union of Zambia for sacking officials who took part in the recent Party ward elections.

Those MUZ leaders who felt they were a law unto themselves by dismissing other people must feel the weight of the Party.

Sixteen MUZ officials are reported to have lost their posts because they followed Party policies.

Many labour leaders are members of the National Council and we hope that they are not going to come back tomorrow and say they were not part and parcel of the Local Administration Bill re-introduction in Parliament decision.

DISCIPLINE — President Kaunda dwelt on this in his opening speech and now that the National Council has echoed him, the other organs in charge of interpreting speech and resolution into action should move in.

They must start with Freedom House; the Party's accounting system report is nothing but an indictment of indiscipline.

CRIME — certainly the law enforcement agencies must be given all the support. But support alone will not solve our woes unless the people know that "crime does not pay".

KAUNDA URGES ROMANIANS TO CONTINUE AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 80 p 1

(Text)

PRESIDENT Kaunda will not be deterred in steering Zambia on the path of development in the agricultural, mining, industrial and technical fields despite anti-revolutionary activities which have beset the nation.

And he has appealed to the Romanian government, which he said had made significant contributions to the development of these sectors, to continue aiding Zambia.

Dr Kaunda was speaking when Romanian first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic co-operation, Mr Ion Nicolae, who led a 12-man delegation called on him at State House yesterday.

He said Zambia was experiencing problems created by what he called "hard core" anti-Party elements. But these would not discourage him in seeing that development in various fields including mining and agriculture forged ahead.

"We have had problems here, but we are relaxed. We know these will pass. I know the struggle is reaching a certain level for those who wanted to destroy us. It is an ideological struggle, but we will overcome it."

He told the delegation that the most dangerous of his

enemies had been arrested adding: "Courts will soon try these people to see that justice is done."

He said Zambia was set for development in all areas and hailed Romania for the role it had played in the country's development, but Zambia still needed help, he added.

"Your country and our country agree on many thoughts and ideas. I can assure you that we in Zambia are ready to cooperate with you, to work with you fully until we reach great heights in development," Dr Kaunda said.

Noted

Mr Nicolae told Dr Kaunda that his country would continue helping Zambia and noted that the delegation's visit was aimed at identifying areas of cooperation especially training in various fields.

He said his delegation would report progress to his country's head of state, President Nicolae Ceausescu, on how best to help Zambia.

MILNER RETURNS, ZIMBABWEAN PASSPORT CONFISCATED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Nov 80 p 1

(Text)

FORMER Home Affairs minister, Mr Aaron Milner, who is understood to be sought by police, arrived in Lusaka from Zimbabwe yesterday and declared that there were three people in the top leadership of the Party and its Government who were allegedly misleading President Kaunda to achieve their selfish ends.

He said the unnamed people had allegedly launched a campaign against him and other prominent and successful people in Zambia.

"Because of this vendetta, I have decided to take the advice from my mother and uncles to renounce my Zambian citizenship because it has become impossible for me to live here," he said.

Immediately he arrived at Lusaka airport, Mr Milner was whisked to one of the VIP lounges by security authorities who detained him for an hour while they searched his luggage. They confiscated his Zimbabwean passport.

Mr Milner said at his Makeni farm later that one of the people who searched him said he could be deported to Zimbabwe since he was no longer a Zambian.

He said he was not asked anything by the authorities at the airport, but added that if he were guilty he would not have come back.

Speaking to a Times team at the farm, Mr Milner mused: "The culprit is back," and gesturing expansively at his huge maize field, orchard and cattle, he added:

"That is what killed me. In this country you are a criminal and would re-apply for the citizenship in future if common sense started to prevail."

Mr Milner explained that he would remain in the country for a while because he had to sell his property including the farm.

He charged that three top leaders had allegedly launched a campaign to discredit others and that these were deliberately misleading Dr Kaunda by feeding him wrong information designed to further their own selfish ends.

"I know this gang of three, but their time will be up very

soon. They will be flushed out like the 'Gang of Four' in China which misled Mao," he said.

He said he had no time to engage in subversive activities because he helped build this country and would not like to see it destroyed.

The former minister said there were few people in the Central Committee now who could claim to have done as much as he had for Zambia and the liberation struggle in Southern Africa.

"For eight years, I moved weaponry for freedom fighters

from Dar es Salaam personally and I now have to be treated like this and after 28 years of my life in this country, I became a part of it and yet some people have dared to make me feel alien," he said.

But Mr Milner emphasised that he still had faith in President Kaunda and Zambia as a whole and that he was confident that one day reason would prevail, adding that it was because Dr Kaunda was Head of State that he had decided to return.

"If I were a rogue like Idi Amin, I would not have taken any chances," he added.

renegade if you work hard."

Announcing that he had renounced his Zambian citizenship, Mr Milner, who sometimes spoke emotionally and looked bitter, said he took the decision because certain leaders allegedly did not appreciate what their colleagues had done for the country.

He said: "I have suffered for the past four years and now when I thought everything was over and started to recover, there comes this."

He still loved Zambia and President Kaunda and he

ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY TRIBUNAL RECOMMENDED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 80 p 1

(Text)

THE 15th UNIP National Council, which ended in Lusaka last Friday, has recommended the setting up of a military tribunal to hear cases against saboteurs.

And the Central Committee has been instructed to continue pursuing the matter — but there is no indication whether people accused of being involved in last month's coup plot would be tried by a military tribunal.

Sources within the council disclosed last week that the meeting had rejected a proposal that a military tribunal be set up to try people allegedly involved in last month's coup plot.

The sources said all the 12 committees of the council had rejected the proposal and it was not going to be one of the resolutions.

But member of the Central Committee Mr Bob Litana said the National Council had resolved that there was need for a military tribunal to hear cases against saboteurs.

Addressing a Press conference at Freedom House in Lusaka, he said the National Council recommended that the resolution of

the fourth National Council regarding the military tribunal be implemented.

On deteriorating discipline which formed the core of President Kaunda's opening address, the council resolved that the laws be reviewed to make punishment stiffer.

He also recommended that the administrative machinery of major national institutions be revamped. Investigations must precede suspension and the Party, public service and regulations in schools and other places of learning be tightened.

On the economy, the council resolved that the findings of the recent working party on salaries and conditions of service for the public service be implemented quickly.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry should review prices with a view to lowering the cost of living, it was resolved.

On politics, it said leaders at various levels should undergo intensive political education and the syllabus should be penetrating

enough to make such habits as political and moral decadence, abuse of authority, dishonesty, dissidence look ridiculous and thereby help towards their complete elimination.

Mr Litana, who is chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee said the National Council felt that the economy needed productive and not consumptive investment.

Because of the practice of hoarding large sums of hard currency in places other than financial institutions by some members of the public, legislation should be enacted against this practice.

Financial institutions were urged to give loans on favourable terms to large scale commercial State farms, rural reconstruction co-operatives, the Zambia National Service, producer co-operatives, peasant and family farms and private commercial farms.

Foreign investors should be made to contribute to the development of the economy by bringing in

foreign money instead of borrowing their capital from Zambian banks, it was resolved.

A foreign exchange reserve fund for purchasing the critical basic needs in production of consumer goods had been suggested.

The council said there was need for economic pricing because it was counter-productive to over-price beyond the purchasing power of the people.

It called for a national pricing policy which would strike a balance between economic pricing and the purchasing power of the low income group.

It noted that the prices of some imported goods were exceedingly high and that measures to reduce such prices should be taken by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The council urged strict, frequent and detailed monitoring of the use of foreign exchange in order to stop manipulation.

It also recommended that the Tender Board system be applied to the importation of essential commodities.

HARMONIOUS TIES OF PARTY, ZCTU ENCOURAGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 80 p 5

(Text)

PRESIDENT's Citizenship College principal, Mr Emmanuel Chalabesa, has appealed to the Party to maintain a harmonious relationship with the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions.

"Let us not be misled by current events in the country whereby people are being made to believe that UNIP hates the ZCTU or that the ZCTU hates UNIP," he said.

Closing a week-long seminar for credit union representatives at the weekend, Mr Chalabesa said anybody who had followed the struggle for Zambia's independence

would agree that UNIP and the ZCTU were "Siamese twins."

Mr Chalabesa, in a speech read on his behalf by college public relations officer, Mr David Tonga, said:

"UNIP and the ZCTU are Siamese twins which cannot be separated easily. Therefore, hating one of these twins is hating the other.

"I would like to declare that whoever hates the ZCTU leadership is also hating the UNIP leadership."

Quoting President Kaunda when he opened the just ended 15th Party National Council meeting at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka, Mr Chalabesa said UNIP was a workers Party just like the

ZCTU. "What is the difference then?" he asked.

A worker organisation or a workers party meant that members of both organisations should strive to fight for better conditions of living for their members, he said.

During their one-week stay at the college, the participants were taught among other things cooperative law, credit unionism, organisation, definition and benefits as well as management.

The principal told the participants that the college expected them to implement what they learnt "no more and no less. You should go out and teach others."

He later presented certificates to the participants.

GOVERNMENT SEIZES PASSPORTS OF PROMINENT CITIZENS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] THE Government has seized passports of more than five prominent Zambians for unspecified reasons.

Among those whose passports have been withdrawn is former minister of foreign affairs and member of the Central Committee, now a prominent Lusaka businessman, Mr Vernon Mwaanga.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Wilfred Phiri confirmed yesterday the Government had withdrawn passports from "less than ten" Zambians for security, political or other reasons.

Reasons for each case, he added, were different, so he could not be specific.

Mr Mwaanga, who confirmed his passport had been seized by the Government last Tuesday without giving him reasons, charged that some people had ganged up against him, adding: "My case has been pointedly of a persecution nature."

This is the second time his passport has been withdrawn, the first was in 1977 when it was impounded for eight months.

Mr Phiri said others whose passports had been seized were Mr Elias Chipimo, a prominent businessman who was detained on October 24 and released last Tuesday, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba, general-secretary, Mr Newstead

Zimba and assistant general-secretary, Mr Chitalu Sampa.

It is understood 11 passports have been withdrawn from prominent Zambians, including those of former Bank of Zambia governor, Mr Valentine Musakanya and Zimco executive director, Mr Patrick Chisanga who are in detention.

But Mr Phiri could neither confirm nor deny the reports, saying: "To the best of my knowledge I can confirm the withdrawal of passports only for the five people I have mentioned, although there could be more."

Mr Phiri could not say whether the seizure of passports was connected with the recently foiled coup plot against the Government. "I am not obliged to give specific reasons for the withdrawal of passports."

Mr Phiri said the passports for Mr Mwaanga, Mr Chiluba, Mr Sampa and Mr Zimba were seized last week, while Mr Chipimo's was withdrawn after his remarks in April urging Third World leaders, especially those in Africa, to review their policies towards single party constitutions.

Mr Chipimo said then: "It is a numbing experience that successive presidents all over the Third World tend to end up with a bullet in their heads."

"Isn't there something wrong somewhere if beneath apparent calm and submission, a sergeant rises and bumps off the head of a president to an immediate popular acclaim?"

Mr Mwaanga's passport is understood to have been withdrawn as he was about to leave for Swaziland on business.

Mr Phiri declined to discuss the circumstances under which Mr Mwaanga's passport was seized.

Mr Mwaanga said he was going to Swaziland to attend a regional bank meeting as chairman of the newly established Bank of Credit and Commerce Zambia Limited.

He was also going to see his daughter who had fractured her arm during physical exercises at her school.

Mr Mwaanga has four children schooling in Swaziland.

He was accosted by immigration officials who called him to their office and "politely" told him they had orders from the Ministry of Home Affairs to seize his passport.

"I have no idea what this is all about. I am absolutely flabbergasted. I have been a fairly articulate defender of this Government inside and outside having held so many important posts in it and being a founder-member of the Party," said Mr Mwaanga.

"This is a very strange way of rewarding citizens who are loyal," he said.

Mr Mwaanga recalled that at one time, he was implicated in a cattle theft scandal and when he sought to clear his name in the courts of law, he was allegedly prevented from doing so.

He was referring to the Mumpanshya report into Zambia Railways affairs where it was stated that a top executive in the railways, in league with a former minister, removed cattle from Botswana destined for Zaire at a siding in Southern Province and substituted them with skinny animals.

UNFAIR CRITICISM OF 'TIMES' CHARGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

[Article entitled: "Why Crucify the Press?"]

(Text) THE 15th National Council of the Party is finally over, but isn't this really just the end of the beginning?

Inside the National Council we learn tempers were high, the mood was tense but somehow business was conducted. This clearly was one of the most crucial meetings of the Party policy-makers at that level. Now the nation expects action.

In a preview of the meeting on the eve of its opening, we analysed the problematics of Third World politics, concluding that some politicians laying claims to national representation were in fact only pandering to the sentiments of regionalism in the process of serving their sub-national interests.

And the meeting got to a hot start. When voting was conducted for the chairman of the council, whispers were heard between supporters of contestants paying homage to sub-national affinities, during the heavy lobbying.

Accusing fingers were also pointed at regional or tribal groups as being culprits of the foiled coup plot.

Inside Mulungushi Hall some delegates wondered: Will this be a repeat of that hazardous, acrimonious Mulungushi 1967 general conference? At that meeting

the nation came out bruised by the pitfalls of regionalism.

If the nation has not come out bruised again from this year's meeting, at least the national Press, especially our sister newspaper the Times of Zambia, has. The debate on the manner in which the Times covered the proceeding was one of the hottest.

From inside the National Council we were informed that one delegate went to the extent of saying that the entire leadership of the Party was "rotten", except President Kaunda.

How can the entire leadership be rotten? If so, then this delegate must also be rotten since he is part of the leadership he condemns.

We are informed that this is because some delegates felt the Central Committee failed to censor the Times. Some of the stories reported should not have been published, so they felt.

In trying to ensure that coverage of National Council meetings is in future censored, some delegates suggested that Press briefings should be given only by the council chairman and not by the Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee of the Central Committee as at present.

This was so because they were convinced that some of the "unwanted" stories were leaked to the Press by the incumbent council spokesman, Mr Bob Litana.

How did the Times journalists get the story that a proposal for military tribunal had been rejected by all the 12 working committees of the council? How did the paper get the document on critical recommendations from the communication and public works working committee?

So Mr Litana was concerned. He came out of the plenary session and phoned the Times of Zambia office, summoning the team covering the council meeting to see him.

"Why were you people lobbying for stories? Why have you been prying for news when I promised to be briefing you every day? You are competing for what? Now you have put me in ... with the National Council." Mr Litana was clearly embittered and embattled.

As he spoke to the two journalists his vice-chairman, Mr Fines Bulawayo was passing by. "Fines, come here," the chairman called out. Mr Bulawayo replied: "Me, I don't talk to animals," referring to the reporters.

Where then is the sense of security and confidentiality

at National Council meetings? How then would Mr Litana be crucified for the alleged leakages, more so that when he speaks, he is always quoted by name? The offending stories were quoting either documents or sources. And one expects that if the delegates knew what they were talking about, they would have realised that Mr Litana would not be quoted just as "sources within the council".

In the process, the Press got crucified to the extent that the police were detailed among them. However, the nation is to gain from this unfortunate incident: One hopes that in future those who handle confidential matters will have a clear sense of security.

Whether or not the *Times of Zambia* reporters will be put on the cross at Golgotha, they will only be benevolent sacrifices giving great benefits to those who purport to be champions of national interests.

But the issue of the Press was not the only problem discussed.

In any case the problem of the mass media was an appendage to the bigger one of whether or not the country should establish a military tribunal. It was the first time in the history of the council that a proposal from Freedom House was defeated by delegates.

One would expect that they would exploit this defeat by singing to the world as to how democratic Zambia was, instead of seeking sacrificial lambs.

Unfortunately, the professional hazard of politicians is that they are bad losers. While they remain the repositories of power it is most difficult for them to accept defeat.

The mood of the Central Committee in making their ill-fated proposal can be understood in the light of the prevailing security situation.

By throwing out the suggestion, it can be assumed that the delegates did not support the Central Committee in their attempts to correct the threat to national stability.

But as the delegates argued, surely the country has enough provisions in the present laws to safeguard national unity and maintain the peace. And if the Central Committee needed to tighten up the present measures, it was not imperative that such measures should be ratified by the National Council.

If the security of the country is gravely threatened, why wait for the Party National Council? On the other hand we find that the other occupational hazard of politicians is that they always want to do themselves "proud" by creating a mood of mass support, even where this is not necessary. When defeated, they hit back hard and harsh.

Along this thinking, one hopes that those charged with keeping the peace will still go ahead with the establishment of a military tribunal if they are still convinced that this is what Zambia needs.

However, against this persuasion they will have to be dissuaded by the fact that what has kept Zambia together is President Kaunda's option for mercy and forgiveness instead of excesses against his enemies.

From inside the National Council, we hear that delegates were informed that the Party and its Government now have conclusive evidence that some people with claims to national leadership, including trade unionists, had unquiet links with a foreign power.

If that is the case, the nation expects the authorities to act firmly and with speed. International imperialism,

in its mission to subvert Third World countries, operates on many levels.

It infiltrates not just the trade unions, but the national bourgeoisie and the political leadership as well. It would, therefore, be unbelievable that there has been collusion with some people in the national political leadership. That would be a unique omission by international forces of subversion.

It will, thus, be disturbing to hear from inside the National Council that some delegates were singing the hymns of tribal and sub-national politics.

When this becomes the pattern of debating national issues, then the duty of the Press becomes extremely crucial. The mass media should in such circumstances expose those that pander to tribal sentiments.

The process of democracy demands that national issues, however critical and whatever depth of acrimony, should be discussed in public. It would be folly to export mass mobilisation if only the nice but false mood was fed to the public.

It is also surprising that some of the delegates even opposed the use of the word "comrade", claiming that Zambia was not a communist state.

Has the nation not been told that Zambia will be a socialist country as it proceeds to Humanism? Is the word comrade not in fact a socialist way of expressing solidarity?

It sounds petty that such an issue would be raised in a crucial meeting like the National Council. But it raises the question. Perhaps the forces of reaction have taken charge.

One prays that during future conferences, the newspapers will be allowed to tell the people the true picture during discussions. Only then will the broad masses know in which direction the nation is going. Don't they have a right to know which national leader is saying or doing what?

GEARING-DOWN OF NAMBOARD DESCRIBED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government will spend about K2 million in paying out terminal benefits to an estimated 8,000 Namboard workers when provincial marketing unions take over the bulk of the company's operations in January, company sources said in Lusaka yesterday.

According to the sources, the figure was arrived at during crucial talks held between the Government and Namboard last month to determine when the workers would be laid off.

In preparation for the mass redundancies, Namboard general manager, Mr Daniel Luzongo has already sent out letters to the workers warning them of the impending layoffs.

Namboard sources said

some workers started resigning on their own after securing employment elsewhere. At the company's headquarters, eight workers are reported to have quit, they added.

The K2 million would be paid out in accrued leave days, lieu of notice payments and other benefits.

President Kaunda announced the re-organisation of Namboard when he launched the multi-million Kwacha "operation food production" last May.

He said Namboard's activities would be reduced to the barest minimum to enable the organisation to make profits.

Decisions so far communicated to Namboard management are:

● That with effect from

January 1, 1981, Namboard will cease to deal in seeds, implements and all agricultural chemicals other than fertilisers.

● Namboard will hand over its depots to provincial cooperative marketing unions on December 31, in Luapula, Northern, Southern and Eastern provinces retaining only the depots at provincial centres at Mansa, Kasama, Monze, Livingstone and Chipata.

● That Namboard will hand over all its depots to provincial cooperative marketing unions on March 31, in Lusaka, Central, Copperbelt, North-Western and Western provinces, retaining only Lusaka main depot, fertiliser complex at Natuseko, Bwana Mkubwa, Kitwe/Chambezi, Solwezi and Mongu.

'STAR,' 'GOLD MINE' BOYS HOOLIGANISM EXAMINED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Terence Musuku: "Mishanga Sellers Speak Out"]

[Text] **JUSTICE long denied, as a political concept, demands the use of force to gain redress. But, in legal perspective, jungle law is never condoned nor tolerated in any civilised society — the laws of the land must be obeyed by everyone all the time, without conditions.**

Hence, the reign of terror that rocked Ndola last June when the Masala Star Boys and Gold Mine Boys ran amok can be reviewed and analysed in different ways by different people of various professions.

Recollectedly, the two groups of boys surged rather spontaneously in different directions of Masala and Lubuto townships, beating up people indiscriminately for no apparent reason.

Their targets were school teachers and school children as well as school buildings which they wanted damaged to vent their anger.

For a week the entire city was gripped with tension and fear as the boys intensified their unlawful activities.

To contain the worsening situation, teachers, parents and political leaders had to call a meeting at which they worked out the means of stopping this kind of youth hooliganism.

However, believing that "there is no smoke without fire", and in pursuance of truth and justice, I set out last week to find out precisely what had prompted the boys to hold an entire population to ransom.

Speaking through their leader, Patrick Siadenda, aged 19, Masala Star Boys told the *Sunday Times* that whatever cases of misconduct or promiscuity they had committed, political and civic leaders in Ndola were to blame.

Siadenda further explained: "What we did was a way of protesting to the highest authorities that the youth of Ndola were suffering non-stop in many ways... We are unemployed and unable to continue our education because of corruption in schools and we can't obtain national registration cards because the registration officers are even more corrupt."

"As a means of trying to become self-reliant in accordance with the Philosophy of Humanism we try to sell cigarettes and other commodities to those who can afford to buy. But the police are there to apprehend us", he added, in an expression of deep anger and frustration.

For Masala Star Boys, Siadenda disclosed, the last straw was when one of their friends was allegedly shot dead by a security guard in

Masala township. He had been accused of trying to steal from a bar.

"Our comradeship as cigarette sellers lies in unity and ability to defend a comrade in trouble. When our friend was shot dead, we expected people in authority to condemn the killing of a human being in that way, but nothing happened, so we started protesting by attacking anything in our way," Siadenda said.

"Bruce Lee" Chalwe, leader of the rival group — Gold Mine Boys, who operate around the Main Masala market — said his group had decided to beat up teachers as a form of counter-punishment or retaliation for the sufferings they underwent when they were school children.

Chalwe disclosed that, in fact, the arrangements for the beatings teachers received were an inside job. School children at particular schools had fed the Mine Boys with clear information regarding which teachers and classes of children to attack at suitable times.

The Gold Mine Boys charged, among other things, that some teachers in certain primary and secondary schools were a menace to society. "They run too much with school girls, yet headmasters take no action against them."

The boys further alleged that corruption was so rife in

some schools that in order to be given repeat places in Grade Seven or Form Three parents were required to pay something between K30 and K40.

"We wanted to beat them up so that they stop their immoral and greedy activities. We wanted justice and fair play to prevail in schools in respect of selection for places in Grade Seven and Form Three and to demand that headmasters and teachers show an example in behaviour and character." Chaiwe said, adding: "How did we go wrong?"

But Copperbelt chief education officer, Mr Andrew Musukwa, contended that if there was an iota of truth in the boys' allegations, they should have reported the culprits to his office for action to be taken.

Mr Musukwa contended: "Corrupt headmasters or anybody else in the Ministry of Education and Culture accused of corruption or immoral conduct in the execution of their duties, must be exposed."

"But can only act on data given, otherwise the so-called corrupt ministry officials will continue misbehaving unpunished."

Mr Musukwa, however, conceded that school children in Zambia today were susceptible to committing cases of promiscuity one after another.

There were a number of factors, he said, which brought about this state of affairs...

He, as one example, pointed out that unlike in old days when education was only for the cream — the most intelligent students — education these days had become a right for everybody.

"So when and where we fail to provide education for everyone, it becomes a social problem. You can get or expect anything, something like the current Masala Star Boys and Gold Mine Boys," he said.

Mr Musukwa recalled that in his era as a boy, there was only one secondary school in the whole country — Munali. A boy who earned a place to Munali in those days was regarded as a genius, unlike now when so many each year qualify as secondary school students.

On students' indiscipline, Mr Musukwa urged all institutions, parents and individuals in positions of influence to give a helping hand.

He said it was not only the responsibility of teachers. It was a cancer that required concerted efforts to overcome.

Acting provincial social welfare officer, Mr Syantondo Chiyanka, speaking merely as a professional social worker, looked at the issue in a different light.

He said: "As social workers, we are dictated by our own considerations in cases involving the youth, call them rightly as juveniles. We don't look at the gravity of the offence committed, but we look at the surrounding circumstances of the offence committed."

He went on: "We believe that like young trees in the forest, youths need conducive climate to grow in a healthy manner. Similarly, children have to grow in healthy surroundings and environment to be healthy mentally and physically."

Any child from eight years is criminally responsible, according to the laws the land.

But Mr Chiyanka, propounding social work philosophies, said: "With our knowledge of personality development, a number of conducive factors must be gathered and put together to determine why a child committed a particular offence."

About the Masala Star Boys and Gold Mine Boys, he said their allegations against some school teachers could have been valid while, at the

same time, they might have acted out of mob spirit.

In peer group, a child acts from a feeling of what he would like to be. In the period of adolescence, boys tend to feel identified by portraying a mood of self-importance. This is their trying period when, in the case of boys, they start considering themselves as equally important just because a little of beard starts growing on their chins.

"... For young girls, their breasts start bulging out. Perhaps we call this as their dangerous period because, in some cases, their actions are beyond the control of both their parents and other authorities."

Mr Chiyanka, however, pointed out that the Party and its Government were trying by all means to alleviate the youth problem. This had been manifested by the creation of the Ministry of Youth and Sport.

The new ministry, he warned, was however not expected to bear fruit overnight. "The ministry has its own teething problems."

Endorsing Mr Musukwa's sentiments, Mr Chiyanka said that the youth problem anywhere in the world demanded intensified efforts of various institutions instead of leaving everything in the hands of the government.

Bishop Robert Tailor, Anglican Bishop of Central Zambia, attributed the youth problem to what he termed as a breakdown in parental discipline in urban conditions.

Parents, he said, did not have sufficient control. "It becomes a chain reaction in that teachers also fail to maintain discipline in their school children."

The bishop further pointed out that conditions in urban areas were not what they used to be 30 years ago, culminating, hence, in having children acting outside their parental control.

Looking at youth problems universally, the bishop said that children were everywhere, questioning the discipline of their teachers and other elderly people in society.

"In many ways, the world is in a mess. The youth feel inclined to question the wisdom of their parents and other citizens about the terrorism, violence and other failure to solve these and many other problems. Ultimately, they come in and try to solve the problems in their own way."

The bishop nevertheless, felt optimistic that with the upsurge of religious activities among the youth in recent years, the youth had become disenchanted and would no longer try to find solutions to their problems through violence.

Solutions

Instead, the bishop hoped, the youth would be trying to find solutions by going to church.

The youth episode in Ndaba's Masala and Lubuto townships cannot be analysed in isolation. Perhaps, the boys had a valid point. They expected attention from those in positions of influence.

They also believed as a point of conviction, that their senior citizens in

Ndaba had an obligation to help them with educational and other facilities needed in order to have a bright future.

However, it would appear the youth went beyond the bounds by attempting to "kill the hen that lays the golden egg."

They should have realised that two wrongs never made a right. As the provincial chief education officer said, their complaints should have simply received the due attention, if they had been presented to appropriate authorities.

Robbers

Take one point into consideration:

The Gold Mine Boys warned that if the police continued to arrest them for illegal selling of cigarettes, they would become fulltime robbers or bandits.

They number well over 250! One of them said: "As far as we are concerned, our business is decent because we don't steal. We buy and sell, we don't steal to sell — is that not decent... unlike teachers who demand K40 to offer someone a place in school?"

The police, however, argue that business carried out in conflict with the

existing laws is indecent. Selling "mishanga" at inflated charges is both illegal and indecent.

But the "mishanga" boys contended: "We don't use force. On the contrary we use polite approach while selling, which is why we succeed. You may want to know that we make as much as K70 a day at monthends", one said.

"We did not create the shortages. In fact as soon as the shortages are over at any time in future, we will switch to something else. All we will not accept is to allow ourselves die of starvation."

About "molesting" passengers at bus stations, they said the same thing applied: "When there will be more transport, no more queuing for buses and other vehicles, we will set the passengers free. Inadequacy of transport created this booming business."

The youth problem, from the foregoing, is more serious than most would be inclined to think.

They need education, jobs, clothes, food and shelter; unless urgent measures are taken, the nation faces more explosions similar to the topical Masala Star Boys and Golden Mine Boys' temporary reign of terror.

FIRING OF MUZ STEWARDS DENOUNCED

Firings Follow Boycott

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Nov 80 p 1

(Text)

THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia Nkana branch has sacked ten shop stewards who took part in the recent Party elections for the introduction of the decentralisation system.

The shop stewards received their letters informing them about the branch executive's decision yesterday.

The sackings come barely five days after President Kaunda ordered MUZ leaders to explain to him reasons behind their boycott of the elections.

At its bi-annual conference in Livingstone, MUZ passed a resolution to boycott the elections in protest against the introduction of the new local government system and announced that any official who participated in ward elections would lose his union post.

The Nkana branch is the second to take action against its members, the first being Konkola which dismissed six shop stewards eight days ago.

The Nkana branch executive met on November 5 to decide on the action to take against officials who

took part in the elections and the letters of sackings are dated November 6.

One of the letters which was signed by branch chairman, Mr Moses Bwalya, and his secretary, Mr Roy Yushie, reads:

"I am writing to inform you that the branch joint executive which met on November 5, has endorsed the decision made at the Livingstone bi-Annual conference that those who took part in local government elections be told to resign. Failure to comply they should be relieved of their duties.

Relieved

"You are, therefore, from today relieved of your official duties as shop steward. I am sorry that this decision was taken by our topmost conference which we cannot constitutionally overrule."

Dr Kaunda said last Monday it was peculiar that MUZ fired its shop stewards from their posts for taking part in the elections.

He demanded to know the meaning of a resolution by the union to boycott the elections and asked union officials to prepare a report on the defiance of the elections.

Editorial Comment

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Nov 80 p 1

(Editorial)

(Text) **WHAT** is the Mineworkers' Union of Zambia (MUZ) really up to? Its open defiance against the Party is continuing. Ten shop stewards have been sacked for having taken part in the recent ward elections.

This is the second time MUZ has done it. First it was its Konkola branch which sacked six shop stewards who were successful in the ward elections. The latest sackings have been effected by the Nkana branch.

The move came barely five days after President Kaunda had ordered MUZ to explain, in the shortest possible time, the grounds for its defiance.

That defiance stems from MUZ's opposition to decentralisation in as

far as the mine townships are concerned. This raises certain fundamental issues.

Firstly, MUZ does not own any mine townships. These are owned and are a direct responsibility of the mine managements.

Secondly, why should MUZ, through its current defiance, declare a dispute with the Party and its Government over decentralisation? It knows very well that it does not directly negotiate with the Government, but with the two mining companies — NCCM and RCM through CISB.

Thirdly, and most importantly, what is the stand of the mining companies over decentralisation in as far as their mine townships are concerned? Their conspicuous silence is worrying.

Did they, through CISB inform MUZ well in advance the probable effects on the welfare of its members of the proposed new local government system? So far as we know this was not done.

The logical action for MUZ was to declare a dispute with the mining companies over the issue and not to wantonly defy the Party. Or are they merely a cog in a larger political wheel of defiance against UNIP?

On the other hand it could be taken that MUZ has discreetly passed a vote of no confidence in CISB. This is possible because CISB has taken MUZ for a ride on a number of important issues.

For example, MUZ was not informed of the introduction of the new salary structure for

junior expatriate miners under the so-called "Salary Administration Related to Performance" (SARP).

Mining sources claim that this system was introduced to placate expatriate miners especially white British miners irrespective of their qualifications.

They had their salaries doubled within the past nine months. An expatriate British foreman who in September last year was getting K810 is today receiving over K1,600 per month. This is an open secret.

And yet MUZ has not protested. But it decides to defy the Party with impunity. Is that not being counter-revolutionary? Both MUZ and CISB should now be probed thoroughly. The Party is supreme.

Reinstatement Ordered

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] THE 15th UNIP National Council has called on the Mineworkers Union of Zambia to immediately reinstate the officials who were sacked for taking part in the recent Party elections.

The council called on the Party and its Government to reprimand the supreme council of MUZ for its action.

This was said yesterday by member of the Central Committee Mr Bob Litana when he announced the resolutions passed by the council.

Mr Litana, who is chairman of Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee told a Press

conference at Freedom House that the council condemned the ultra-vires action by MUZ for punishing officials who exercised their legitimate rights in standing for Party elections.

Opening the National Council President Kaunda directed MUZ to explain in the shortest possible time the reasons behind the sacking of the officials.

Mr Litana said following the resignation by Dr Kaunda in his opening address on the proposed decentralised local government administration, the council resolved that the Bill be re-introduced in Parliament.

"The Bill should be re-introduced in the National

Assembly without amendments to matters of fundamental principle enshrined in the Party constitution and without further delay," he said.

The proposed decentralised system was accepted by the 14th National Council, he explained.

On the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Litana said the council condemned the agitation by the ZCTU for a countrywide strike.

He said the council requested the ZCTU to call off the strike threat and warned that any trade union movement that led workers into illegal strikes would have some of its rights withdrawn by the Party.

Zambia and the rest of the world.

"The council recognised the need for a rational and scientific re-organisation of the economy by insisting on a structure and operational strategy that puts emphasis on basic needs of the

majority of the people," he said.

Trade union movements should know that the Party and its Government on one hand and unions on the other were interwoven.

Union leaders should avoid making derogatory statements

against the Party leadership of which they were part, Mr Litana said.

On finance, economic and planning, Mr Litana said the council recognised the limited financial resources of the country, the unfavourable copper prices and the worsening terms of trade between

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

KAUNDA SALUTES BULGARIA--President Kaunda yesterday praised Bulgaria for her commitment to help Zambia develop. He described as "excellent" the reception accorded him and his delegation by his Bulgarian counterpart, President Todor Zhivkov, during his visit to that country in September. Dr Kaunda was speaking at a State House luncheon in honour of a Bulgarian delegation led by ambassador in the ministry of foreign affairs, Mr Dimitar Valev, when they called on him. Mr Valev, who was accompanied by deputy director of the world hunting exposition Bulgarian 1981, Mr Stefan Manolov, and that country's charge d'affaires to Zambia, Mr Georgi Constantinov, presented a special message to Dr Kaunda from President Zhivkov. The President later held talks with the Bulgarians. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Nov 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

IAN SMITH RETURNS FROM VISITS ABROAD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 p 1

(Text) MR IAN SMITH arrived back in Salisbury yesterday afternoon to a quiet reception from Rhodesian Front party officials.

Mr Smith was returning from a two-week visit to Britain, the United States and Canada, where he had talked to "people of influence", he said.

In the United States Mr Smith gave a series of lectures which were designed to "bring the free world to its senses", he said in an interview yesterday.

He was met with a barrage of hecklers who tried to disrupt some of the meetings.

"As I anticipated," he said, "there was an orchestrated campaign and attack against me by some people who accused me of suppressing majority rule in the past."

Mr Smith said these were, in the main, Communists and traitors and not Americans. He said these people had helped his cause.

"I think that was why the Americans voted for Reagan. They were fed up with the pot countries throughout the world hinking them (the Americans) around and defunding them."

The Americans and Canadians had been very impressed by Rhodesia, he said. In Canada Mr Smith had private discussions with top industrialists and businessmen.

These men had told Mr Smith they intended to form a body to make representations to the Government in Ottawa.

He had met the same response from private individuals in the United States, where Rhodesia had been termed "the Far East of strategic minerals".

Mr Smith had stressed on his visit "that if the free world does not come

in and play its part, it is quite clear to me who will".

Mr Smith said "the agitators and reds who are not Americans" had upset the Americans themselves. They had "warmed" to him because of this agitation.

"I stressed the point how easy it was for a handful of people to frustrate the free people," Mr Smith said. "If we want the rest of the world to come to and help us we will have to behave."

Mr Smith had not yet read up on the unrest in Rhodesia as he was unwilling to comment, but said "most people in the country are concerned that there appears to be a bit of a breakdown in law and order". The Government had to "get on top of this".

Mr Smith denied newspaper reports which had said the purpose of his lectures was to talk about apartheid.

"If they want somebody to speak on apartheid they must get somebody from South Africa. I am not an expert on that," he said.

He did not remember anybody asking him to speak on the subject.

Mr Smith also denied he had received \$5 000 to speak at a university in America. He said the whole tour had been arranged by an agent who demanded a cut.

"The apshot of the matter is that I never received any fee," he said. If there was anything left after the hotel expenses had been paid, however, "I would say 'Thank you'," Mr Smith said.

Asked about his plans, Mr Smith said he was hankering for his farm.

He had no plans to leave the country and he would contribute in whatever way he was needed.

"I do not get tired easily," Mr Smith said, adding: "There is no point anybody living on my farm if the country goes up in smoke."

REPORTAGE ON ZIPRA-ZANLA GUNBATTLES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 p 1

(Text)

THE ZIPRA/ZANLA gunbattles and rioting in western Bulawayo have left 43 dead and up to 400 injured. Most of the casualties were civilians.

The ceasefire agreed to on Monday night by the warring ex-guerrillas has held firm, and yesterday the situation at the Entumbane encampments was quiet as civilians throughout

the western suburbs returned to their homes.

It is not known how many former guerrillas died in the large-scale rocket, machinegun, small-arms, mortar and rifle-grenade battles, but police and army officers are surprised that large numbers were not killed.

One source said only six of the ZIPRA and ZANLA men had been killed, although "quite a few civilians living in the Entumbane area died".

As police in armoured vehicles patrolled the west in force and units of the National Army remained on standby in the area, scores of heavily armed guerrillas returned to their Entumbane bases yesterday morning.

The main battle-front was in the new housing estate itself, where more than 3 000 ZANLA and ZIPRA men were housed.

But gunfire and rioting spread throughout the

densely populated western suburb on Monday as guerrillas broke out from their bases and mobs of thugs took to the streets.

Of the 43 dead, about 30 were shot and the rest were beaten, stoned, or stabbed to death, according to hospital staff.

A police spokesman said among those killed were three off-duty members of the National Army who were shot on Monday night after the battles at Entumbane had stopped.

The unarmed soldiers, all members of the former Rhodesian African Rifles, were dressed in civilian clothing when they were "executed".

Their bodies were found at a bus terminus in Magwegwe.

Grenade

The remainder of the death toll is made up by a five-year-old girl and a woman, both of whom are unidentified, and 14 men, of whom 14 have not been identified.

Although there were no new outbreaks of fighting yesterday seven children were injured in northern

Entumbane when a rifle-grenade which they had been playing with went off.

Two of the youngsters were critically injured, while police said the other five were seriously hurt.

The police spokesman warned that suspicious objects must be reported to police, and not interfered with.

Last night police and National Army details were stationed inside the Entumbane guerrilla encampments.

The fighting there, which started on Sunday night, finally ended when, after requests from the authorities and threats that strong action would be taken, the ZANLA and ZIPRA men agreed to lay down their arms.

Collect

Sources said that on Monday night the camps were visited by the commander of 1 Brigade,

Brigadier Mike Shute, the head of ZIPRA, Mr Dumiso Dabengwa, and the ZANLA chief, Mr Rex Nkomo.

That night army ambulances moved in to ferry off the dead and wounded from inside the encampments.

The high-ranking army delegation remained in Entumbane for about three hours that night, talking to men in all four encampments.

Sources said the delegation returned again yesterday morning, when the ex-guerrillas agreed to hand over their heavier weapons.

At about 2.30 p.m. hundreds of police and National Army men in armoured troop-carrying vehicles moved into the encampments to collect mortars, machineguns and rocket launchers.

They were handed over by the former guerrillas, who are now armed with their personal arms only, said the source.

Maintenance teams are to move into Entumbane today to repair damage to buildings and power lines.

Mpilo Corridors Crowded

THE corridors of Mpilo hospital were crammed again yesterday with wounded people awaiting medical attention as the total number treated over three days crept towards 400.

By midday, there were 43 bodies in the mortuary as a result of the two days of violence.

Of those 43, the mortuary staff thought six were members of ZANLA or ZIPRA at Entumbane, three were members of 13 Battalion of the National Army and the remaining 34 were civilians.

Detective Inspector Eric Roberts, part of the CID team investigating the violence, said the three members of the National Army had been murdered rather than killed in action.

"They all happened to live in the western housing area. At the time they were shot they were unarmed and off duty," he said.

Inspector Roberts said only about half of those brought in dead so far had been shot. The rest had died from stabbings and assaults.

He said the majority of the 43 dead had been executed rather than being hit in the firing which took place between the ZIPRA and ZANLA forces.

"Most people have just been murdered for being on the wrong side and that sort of thing," said Inspector Roberts.

The floor of one room at Mpilo mortuary is now solid with two lines of dead men — disfigured, naked and some of them dead for up to 48 hours.

The fridges at the mortuary are already full with routine hospital deaths and there is nowhere to store the bodies of those killed on Sunday and Monday.

Almost half of those have not been identified.

The unidentified bodies include the one woman and the one child, aged about five, who were killed.

The stench of death is already overpowering and unsmelling. The bodies must be disposed of soon, say mortuary staff.

Police are now appealing to people who think they may have lost a relative to report to the police post at Mpilo as soon as possible.

Any body that is not claimed by 12 noon today will be disposed of by the authorities, police say.

Dr Ernest Mason-Baker, senior pathologist at Mpilo, says he is anticipating that a number of the bodies will not be identified at all.

He said that in seven years at Mpilo he had never seen anything like the casualties which have been brought in in the past two days.

Besides casualty and intensive care, two wards at Mpilo are being used for victims of the recent violence with about 15 in each ward. Doctors and surgeons describe both the horrors and the tragic — a child with a bullet so lightly lodged in his hand that it had damaged nothing, an 18-year-old woman completely paralysed by a grenade blast.

Many of the wounded say they were victims of straightforward political violence, like the Magwaywe man who was battered severely on his head and body for admitting that he supported ZANU (PF). He said he was running away at the time he was attacked.

Others, in Mpilo's ward A3 were caught in the crossfire of the battle. Jeanne Mhoro, who lives at Entumbane itself and works at Banda Lenke Motors in Niposoma, was walking around the western housing area looking for his wife and family on Sunday morning.

As he passed the garage where he works as a pump attendant, he encountered a large group of armed ZIPRA soldiers.

"I noticed that the air pumps were still on the forecourt and started to move them into the office," said Mr Mhoro.

"As I picked them up, they shouted to me to get down. I lay flat on the ground on my stomach."

"Almost at once shooting started and the next thing I know I was hit. I don't remember anything after that until I got to the hospital."

"I don't know why they started shooting. I suppose they were being fired at. I know they didn't shoot at me on purpose."

Mr Mhoro has a large gash in his left side and a badly damaged left arm. He said he had not seen his wife for more than two days.

Sithole Plea, Death Toll Given

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 pp 2, 1

[Text]

THE president of ZANU, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, yesterday called on the Government to disarm all former guerrillas throughout the country.

In a statement condemning the weekend outbreak of violence in Bulawayo, Mr Sithole said there could be no realistic reconciliation

when thousands of ex-guerrillas are "still so dangerously armed and apparently living beyond the control of the law".

"ZANU unreservedly condemns the recent shootings and killings that took place in Bulawayo and equally condemns those who precipitated . . . the violence

which cost the lives of 50 souls.

"ZANU calls on the Government to disarm immediately the ex-guerrillas so that civilians at Chitungwiza and Entumbane and elsewhere near the rural assembly points may live in peace and security," he said.

Mr Sithole said the violence had been brought on by inflammatory statements that made a mockery of Zimbabwe's independence.

"God forbid that this should go on," he said.

Iana reports that Mr Chris Sakala, publicity secretary of Bishop Abel

Musorewa's United African National Council, yesterday made an angry attack on ZANU (PF), following the sacking of UANC offices in Gutu by a group of ZANU (PF) "dancers" dressed in East German camouflage.

Mr Sakala described the attack as "cowardly"

and he went on to blame the ruling party's leaders for the violence in Bulawayo.

He said they had made inflammatory and irresponsible statements at rallies, such as calling for the creation of vigilante groups which would take the law into their own hands.

Death Toll Rises

The death toll from the gunbattles and rioting in western Bulawayo rose to 51 yesterday as more bodies were discovered. Some of the victims had been "executed".

The centre of the fighting, Entumbane, remained quiet during the day as Police Support Unit details searched the surrounding bush for bodies.

Among the dead found yesterday were four young men who had been beaten and murdered in a luvuvu riverbed, apparently on Sunday night.

One had been shot several times after having had his hands tied behind his back.

The four men were all dressed in civilian clothing and had no identification papers of them.

It is thought they may have been off-duty members of the ZANLA contingent not involved in the fighting.

Throughout yesterday morning a steady stream of men and women entered Mpilo mortuary, fearing they would find a relative or friend among the corpses.

The grisly scene inside the overcrowded mortuary left many visibly shaken. Several people said they were unsure whether anyone they knew was among the dead: some bodies were badly decomposing.

One man said: "All people should see this. If they knew what they were doing surely the fighting would stop. Ministers should come to this mortuary.

"They talk a lot, but they should see this, maybe then they would really try to stop the killing."

A ZANLA commander, who refused to give his name, identified five of his men among the dead. It is understood two more bodies were identified as National Army men.

Officials at the mortuary said they believed 11 ZANLA men and four ZIPRA men were there.

Funerals

Of the 51 bodies taken to Mpilo mortuary only 12 had not been identified by last night. [as published] However, many of those that were identified were not claimed, and arrangements for paupers' funerals were being made.

At Mpitlo, police arrested a man in the hospital grounds, after an injured man awaiting treatment, Mr Morris Sibanda, pointed him out to police as being one of a group which severely beat him in Fumula North on Tuesday night.

Mr Sibanda was beaten with bottles and stones "because I am Shona".

There were few reports of trouble in the western suburbs on Tuesday night as the 7.30 p.m. to 8 a.m. curfew took effect.

For the past three days, people have been streaming out of Bulawayo.

Deserted

Some people who deserted their Entumbane, Njube and Mpopoma houses at the height of fighting on Sunday night and Monday morning walked from the city and waited for rural buses 10 to 20 km from the city.

A conductor of one bus, Mr Amon Moyo, said: "We picked up passengers who had walked long distances overnight on Monday to get away from the violence."

"Some had covered more than 10 km on foot," Mr Moyo said. Many of the women had little children and young babies plus a few household utensils.

Police Deny Rumours of 'Massacres'

BULAWAYO.

RUMOURS that thousands of people died in the fighting between ZIPRA and ZANLA forces and the bodies buried in mass graves near Entumbane were scotched last night in a statement from Assistant Commissioner G. W. Day, police officer commanding Matabeleland.

Mr Day said Entumbane was returning to normal and that all weapons other than personally issued 7.62 calibre AKs had been removed from the ex-guerrillas' camps.

He said all personal weapons within the camps that were not needed for guard duty or by the military police had been locked in armouries.

"There are rumours of thousands of people having been killed," he said. "Our official death toll at this stage is 50 Africans and one European, 11 of whom have been identified as ZANLA forces and four ZIPRA forces. There is also a rumour that camps have been burying their dead in mass graves. No evidence of this has been found."

Mr Day said that not all bush areas had yet been searched and appealed to the public to report any bodies discovered.

Police believe it is possible that weapons may have been concealed in houses within the townships by certain misguided adherents of the different factions," he said.

"It is the desire of the commanders of ZIPRA, ZANLA, police and National Army that anyone having knowledge of the whereabouts of such arms caches is to pass on this information to the police as soon as possible."

Mr Day said police and National Army had discovered a "considerable number of unexploded devices" and there would be explosions as these were destroyed.

The blasts should be ignored unless a statement to the contrary was issued.

Anyone finding "suspicious looking objects" should report them immediately and there would continue to be increased patrols by police and National Army, he said.

NKALA STATEMENTS ON PRESS 'DISTURBING'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 80 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

SOME of the statements by the Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, relating to the Press are extremely disturbing.

The assertion by the Minister that the newspapers must come directly under the control of the Government runs counter to previous assurances that in Zimbabwe a free, independent and responsible Press will be not only encouraged but protected by the Government.

Senator Nkala accuses the newspapers, among them the Herald, of imperialist and racist policies and of wanting to promote civil war.

This is absolute nonsense and it is an accusation that the Herald rejects with all the strength it can command.

We have worked strenuously to promote the interests of Zimbabwe, to encourage the peaceful development of our country and we have never failed to condemn those whose actions and utterances, wittingly or not, serve destructive causes.

Senator Nkala should know as well as, if not better than, anyone that Zimbabwe's international reputation is of the utmost importance for the future welfare of the people of this country.

For a senior Minister to be talking about direct Government control of the Press will damage that reputation.

We do not know at this stage if Senator Nkala was truly reflecting Government's intentions. It is to be hoped that he was talking out of turn.

It is certainly worth recalling that both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Information have on other occasions proclaimed their support for a free and independent Press in Zimbabwe.

It was Dr Shamuyarira who said the Government and the population at large cannot be kept informed by servile mass media. Direct Government control as Senator Nkala proposes would mean just that.

OFFICIALS DENOUNCE POLICE HARASSMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 p 7

[Text]

THE Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Ibbo Mandaza, claimed in the Salisbury Magistrates' Court yesterday that he had been harassed and intimidated by police.

Mr Mandaza is facing four charges under the Miscellaneous Offences Act, one charge of assault and one charge of criminal injury.

The charges under the Miscellaneous Offences Act include two counts of resisting arrest, one count of using threatening, abusive or insulting words in a public place and one count of resisting being placed in police cells.

Inspector C. Buchanan, who was called as a State witness, said Mr Mandaza had been obstreperous and unco-operative when he arrived at the Central Police Station on the night he was arrested.

He said Mr Mandaza had refused to answer routine questions and started shouting insults at the police. He then threatened the police mobile inspector, who had arrested him, with assault.

In the cross-examination by Advocate B. W. K. Whaley, for the defence, Inspector Buchanan said because of Mr Mandaza's position he had been treated very carefully and was not provoked while he was at the station.

The constable in charge of the cells was then called to give evidence for

The State. He said Mr Mandaza appeared to be very angry when he was brought to the cells.

Mr Mandaza was then called to give evidence. He said on the night in question, he and his wife had been drinking with friends. On their way home they stopped at a robot on the Lomagundi Road and a police vehicle pulled up next to them.

He said his wife indicated that the occupants of the police vehicle were laughing at them or their car which has several Zimbabwean flags stuck on it. When he pulled away from the robot the police vehicle followed in an intimidatory fashion close behind him, he said.

He said he decided to stop and ask the police what they wanted because he could not stand the harassment. When he stopped the police also stopped and he approached them asking what they wanted.

He then recorded the names of the police in the vehicle and informed them he was going to report them. He then decided to go home but was told by the police that he could not as another police vehicle was coming.

He said after waiting a while he decided to carry on home as it was a cold night and his wife was not well. After giving the police his name and address he continued down King George Road but was stopped by two police vehicles several hundred metres down the road.

He said when he got out of his car he was told to put his hands up, was frisked and told he was under arrest. He then asked if he could give the car keys to his wife. He said he was not allowed to so he threw the keys to her.

He said when his wife came forward she was struck by a policeman and went sprawling. He then became very angry because his wife had been assaulted and he was pushed into the police vehicle and handcuffed.

At the police station he said he told the police they were responsible for the whole incident and his wife had been left in the dark on the King George Road. He also said he wanted to lay a charge against the police for assaulting his wife, but they pretended not to hear him.

Mr Mandaza then said: "This is how you behave

—typical Rhodesian police." He was then threatened with assault by a police inspector, he said.

He was advised by the African police to go to the cells and they walked with him there. At the cells he tried to get in touch with Mr Tekere but was not able to and he was released the next day.

He said he later submitted a written complaint to the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs and to the Commissioner of Police.

On cross-examination, the prosecutor, Mr D. J. M. Sankey, made application that the complaints be submitted as evidence as they had been referred to during the defence. Mr Mandaza interjected and said this was not possible as they were confidential.

Advocate Whaley said the application was precisely objectional and should not be placed in evidence.

The trial was then adjourned and the magistrate, Mr C. A. Ratcliffe, said he would make a decision as to whether the application would be granted when the trial resumed next week.

Youth Minister Hits at Police

SINOA.

THE Minister of Youth, Sports and Recreation, Mrs Taurai Ropa Nhongo, yesterday accused Zimbabwe's police force of "not sympathizing with the peoples of Zimbabwe, who are suffering from the activities of armed hoodlums and political malcontents," reports Iana.

Addressing leaders of the Mashonaland West Women's League in Sinola, Mrs Nhongo said the "enemy" was taking advantage of the ruling ZANU

(PF) policy of national reconciliation.

These elements were trying to bring about chaos in the country, said Mrs Nhongo, who is the wife of ZANLA commander Rex Nhongo.

Mrs Nhongo's remarks, echoed those of the Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, who at the weekend accused the police of taking sides with the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the Patriotic Front.—Iana.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON LOCAL ELECTIONS

Threat of Intimidation

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo

The Government would ban local government polls in towns where intimidation was rife, the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, told a ZANU (PF) rally at the White City Stadium, Bulawayo, yesterday.

He said: "If there is intimidation the election will be stopped.

"If intimidation continues we will call in the soldiers to maintain peace. We are tired of intimidation. You should have confidence in your Government."

Mr Chidyausiku said the right of voting extended to lodgers was being abused. In Bulawayo one house had been registered as having 34 lodgers.

Mr Chidyausiku said this was being done by parties other than ZANU (PF).

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, said the Government was now faced with the task of raising the standard of living of everyone in the country.

"This is the war we have been thinking of. But we may not be able to start this war unless we clean some of the existing rubbish."

He said the people should come forward and tell his Ministry if they do not agree with the foreign policy being conducted.

The Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, said the Government was planning to introduce pre-schools throughout the country so that mothers could be free to concentrate on other jobs.

Mrs Chitepo urged mothers to form committees to work out how they would like to see the pre-school system operating.

She denounced people who wait for the Government to do everything for them.

Matter of Life, Death

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo

The PF Parliamentary whip and chairman of the Bulawayo Residents' Association, Mr Sidney Malunga yesterday told a 20 000-strong rally that the local elections were a matter of life and death, and that they must help the 23 PF candidates to win.

He said PF supporters should remember that the elections would be held in spite of their party leader's suggestion that they should be postponed because of irregularities in the registration of voters.

Mr Malunga said: "Our councillors should show the ZANU (PF)-dominated Government that our party is above tribalism, racialism and regionalism, and is dedicated to serving the nation as a whole."

The PF National Deputy Secretary for Transport, Mr Willie Dlamini, vehemently condemned tribalism and deplored a suggestion by the Education Minister, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, that Shona would be taught in Matabeleland but not Sindebele in Mashonaland.

Candidates List, Comment

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 pp 2, 3, 8

[Text]

THE final list of candidates for Wards 14 to 20 in the Salisbury local government elections to be held on November 23 and 24 is: Ward 14 (Bulawayo) See on page 2 of this issue. Ward 15 (Bulawayo) See on page 2 of this issue. Ward 16 (Bulawayo) See on page 2 of this issue. Ward 17 (Bulawayo) See on page 2 of this issue. Ward 18 (Bulawayo) See on page 2 of this issue. Ward 19 (Bulawayo) See on page 2 of this issue. Ward 20 (Bulawayo) See on page 2 of this issue.

Ward 14 (Bulawayo) See on page 2 of this issue. Ward 15 (Bulawayo) See on page 2 of this issue. Ward 16 (Bulawayo) See on page 2 of this issue. Ward 17 (Bulawayo) See on page 2 of this issue. Ward 18 (Bulawayo) See on page 2 of this issue. Ward 19 (Bulawayo) See on page 2 of this issue. Ward 20 (Bulawayo) See on page 2 of this issue.

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Ward 8 Gives Equal Chance Guarantee

All voters in Ward 8, which covers Salisbury's southern suburbs, have been invited to a meeting tomorrow night to be addressed by the four candidates contesting the local government elections in the area.

The meeting, at the Waterfalls District Community Hall, will start at 7.30. Ward 8 includes Waterfalls, Southerton, Lochinvar, Parktown and Prospect.

The candidates are Mrs Esther Rawson, Mr John Chambwe, Councillor Norman Henry and Mr Francis Zindoga.

Mr Nicholas Muserewa, secretary of the Waterfalls Residents' Association, which is organising the meeting, said the candidates would have an equal opportunity to address the meeting to help the voters make a choice.

His association was non-political and was trying as far as possible to maintain this approach to the elections.

"We are not taking sides," he said. "We are not giving any special favours. Our attitude is that all four are our candidates."

In an interview Mr Francis Zindoga, UANC national chairman and former Minister of Law and Order in Bishop Musorewa's Government of National Unity, said his standing in the forthcoming elections had

nothing to do with his political affiliation.

"Ward 8 made it perfectly clear in August this year that in no circumstances would it allow party politics to interfere in its affairs, and I subscribe to that view."

"We in Ward 8, and Waterfalls in particular, are unwavering in our belief that residents are the best judges of what is in their interests, and the best managers of their own affairs, and therefore that party politics has no role in local government."

Mr John Chambwe is campaigning on a Pat-

riotic Front ticket. He stood in the same ward last year and lost to Councillor Norman Henry.

Councillor Henry, in his election manifesto says he has always opposed the intrusion of party politics into local government and "now, more than ever before, I believe it is our duty to preserve the respect and viability of our community".

He has been involved in civic affairs for 19 years, nine of them on the former Waterfalls Town Council and 10 on the city council.

Not Much Time

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE local government elections in Salisbury will be held in 10 days' time.

Seven candidates have been returned unopposed and there will be contests in the 29 remaining wards. For the first time thousands of people in the suburbs which used to be called African townships will be voting for their representatives on the city council.

Regrettably for a variety of reasons there has been little opportunity for the candidates to make themselves known to the electorate. More than 100 candidates were put forward and in some wards there will be three- or four-cornered elections.

There is an urgent need now for the electorate to be given as much information as possible about voting procedures and about the issues in the election.

There should be a publicity campaign explaining in clear terms how votes will be cast and where the voters will have to go on the polling days.

Party politics will play a major role in the new wards but the voters should be given every opportunity to hear the candidates themselves and to judge them on their individual merit.

Far-reaching decisions will have to be taken by the new council and it is essential for the well-being of the city as a whole that the best possible men and women with opinions of their own be elected to the council.

There is little time left before the elections. But what is available should be spent in calm and rational debate. This is not the time for emotional calls.

REPLACEMENT OF MP'S POSES LEGAL PROBLEM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 [page not given]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT legal experts were yesterday studying the method by which two MPs who have been appointed to diplomatic posts are to be replaced in the House of Assembly.

The legal problem arose after the appointment of Dr Ariston Chambati (PF, Mashonaland West) and Mr Farai Masango (ZANU - PF, Mashonaland Central) as Ambassador to West Germany and High Commissioner to Tanzania respectively.

The acting Secretary to Parliament, Mr Laurie Moore, confirmed that both men were now required under the Constitution to resign their seats in the House of Assembly, but the Registrar-General, Mr Brian Oliver, said the method of replacing them was not clear.

The replacement procedure appears to have been blurred by the various electoral ordinances promulgated by the former Governor of Rhodesia, Lord Soames, during his four-month transitional administration.

Constitutional experts are now trying to establish whether the two parliamentary seats are to be filled by nominations based on the party list system followed in the February elections for

the 80 black seats, or by means of by-elections in the two electoral provinces in which the heads of missions were elected.

Should it be ruled that the seats are to be filled by nominations by the parties to which the MPs belong, it has also to be decided whether the nominees must be the candidates whose names appear immediately below those of the departing MPs on the party lists lodged with the Registrar-General or whether they could be candidates fielded in any electoral province.

Both Mr Chambati and Mr Masango have not yet resigned from the House of Assembly, according to Mr Moore. Parliament has been told they will do so as soon as they have been "formally appointed".

The vacancy in the Assembly caused by the resignation last month of Wing Commander Rob Gaunt (RF, Highlands) is to be filled by a by-election if more than one candidate comes forward when nominations are called.

This is because the election for the 20 white seats, all captured by Rhodesian Front candidates, was conducted on a constituency system.

CSO: 4420

RIDDEL COMMISSION TO STUDY TRADE UNION STRUCTURE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

HULAWAYO.

ONE of the tasks of the Riddell Commission is to examine whether there should be a consistent trade union structure for all workers in the country, the chairman said here yesterday.

Mr Roger Riddell said in an interview that at present some unions were horizontal in structure—representing similar employees across a number of industries—while others were vertically structured—representing all workers in a particular firm or industry.

"I think there is a feeling that the present system is a bit of one and a bit of the other, so we are asking whether the country should have just one system or the other," he said.

Mr Riddell said the railway unions were a good example of the present diverse situation. Three of these unions gave evidence before the Commission of Inquiry on Income, Prices and Conditions of Service yesterday morning.

For a variety of historical reasons, there are four unions representing

railway employees and a fifth representing officers.

Mr Riddell said representatives of the National Union of Railway Workers had accepted the principle of reducing the number of unions.

But Mr W. Duma, chairman of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, said a vertically structured single union for all railway employees would have "distinct disadvantages".

The Railways Associated Workers' Union, whose membership is 9 500 of the 11 000 lower grade workers on the rail-

ways, actively supports the idea of a single union.

Mr Anderson Mhungu, RAWU secretary, told the commission that having a multiple union structure had been thought necessary "to keep the Africans down".

Mr Mhungu said the idea of workers' committees was a "non-starter" in the railway industry.

Racial discrimination, both in the wages structure and in attitudes, was the main complaint of the workers' committee at National Foods Ltd. in its evidence yesterday.

SUFFICIENT MAIZE, WHEAT STOCKS REPORTED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 p 2

{Text}

ZIMBABWE has enough maize and wheat to meet increasing local demand and there are no plans to import the grains in the foreseeable future, says the administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Mr A. R. Goodwin.

He said fears of shortages had been brought by early estimates which had shown deficits of the grains. "We have enough maize to take us up to the next season," he said.

In an interview, Mr Goodwin said maize exports to neighbouring

African states had been halted and imports from South Africa, which had been made in anticipation of shortages, had also been stopped.

He stressed that in spite of the large influx of returning refugees and former guerrillas, there was enough maize and wheat to go round the country.

Mr Goodwin explained that the current estimate for the 1980 maize harvest was 808 000 tonnes and 800 000 had already been delivered to the Grain Marketing Board.

Original estimates had been put at 654 000 tonnes. "We have adequate maize up to April 1981," he said.

More than 185 000 tonnes of wheat were expected to be delivered to the

G.M.B. during the 1980/81 intake. The grain is a winter crop of which 85 per cent is grown under irrigation.

Wheat was all grown for local consumption but there was hope that from the coming maize crop, there would be enough surplus for exports.

On other important crops, Mr Goodwin said there was enough coffee of which between 80 and 90 percent was being exported every year. There was also enough soya beans and ground nuts.

Estimates for the 1980/81 intake were 23 000 tonnes soya beans and 11 300 tonnes ground nuts. Figures for coffee were not yet available.

AMA is a statutory board which buys crops from farmers for local consumption and exports.

CONFEDERATION OF INDUSTRIES TO PUSH EXPORTS

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries is to concentrate in 1981 on the promotion of exports.

The management committee of CZI decided this policy at its recent meeting.

It is hoped that, in co-operation with the relevant government ministries, missions will be planned to countries immediately bordering Zimbabwe, and, then further afield as other markets are assessed.

Mr Tony Read, chief executive of CZI, said that in the planning that would take place, cognisance would be taken of information reported back by government missions abroad. Where possible, this information would be utilised accordingly.

Mr Read would work closely with Government in that delegations going abroad seeking new business would perhaps

include officials from various ministries, such as finance, foreign affairs, commerce and industry.

The CZI is committed to the expansion of industry within Zimbabwe," said Mr Read. "And it could supply the whole of Central Africa and markets further afield if given the wherewithal to carry out a controlled expansion programme and a reliable work force."

Mr Read emphasised that peace — industrial, political and military — must be maintained and was essential to future plans.

Without it contacts and contracts could be jeopardised or even lost.

He appealed to employees to be satisfied with what was being done for them at the present time, to be responsible in their outlook and to work now for the good of Zimbabwe as a whole.

"Improvements will come," he said, "albeit slowly, but certainly surely with expansion of our trade outside of Zimbabwe."

TOBACCO PRODUCTION DISAPPOINTS GROWERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 p 9

[Text]

THE 'past fine-cured tobacco season had been disappointing and frustrating for growers, Mr Bert Palmer, president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Growers' Association, said yesterday.

In a statement, he said that in spite of the drought and the abnormally low-grade tobacco that came up for offer, some excellent leaf was grown that should have sold at premium prices.

Mr Palmer was commenting on the state of the prices of fine-cured tobacco on the two Salisbury auction floors which close for the season today.

Mr Palmer said top prices were never realised until the latter part of the season.

"In consequence, nearly 50 percent of the crop was sold at 13c a kg under cost of production during the first 17 weeks of sale."

This represented a loss of about \$7.5 million to growers.

The president said growers had done an extremely good job and felt badly let down by the performance on the floors.

"The fluctuating prices, conflicting and inconsistent advice from trade sources and the day-to-day variations in competition in the auction line led growers to wonder whether the present marketing system is adequate," he said.

The association was determined that such conditions would not be allowed to continue.

Growers had made a firm commitment to the country and the industry, and this attitude must also be adopted by those marketing tobacco.

"Growers cannot and will not continue to sell tobacco under the conditions that prevailed this year.

"The association will investigate changes in the marketing of their crop and, if necessary, will instigate changes to ensure stability and viable returns," Mr Palmer said.

Not only were growers discouraged by early tobacco prices, but at one stage it seemed likely that they might move to close both auction floors down.

However, prices improved later due mainly to the drought in the United States and the stabilising of the local market by limiting next year's crop.

This, coupled with extremely high prices in the United States, caused international buyers to take a fresh look at Zimbabwe's crop, Mr Palmer added.

ECONOMY HURT BY RAILWAY BOTTLENECKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

AN apparent lack of co-operation between port, terminal and rail authorities in South Africa is causing headaches for Zimbabwe's economy.

Both imports and exports are suffering, and at the moment no sign of relief appears to be on the way.

Importers in particular are suffering since they cannot quote firm arrival dates, with the result that shortages have and continue to occur.

Over 50 000 tonnes of goods are stuck in the system.

Industry sources revealed this week that although no directive has been issued by the South African Government or the various authorities involved, an unofficial go-slow is being operated over the handling of goods destined for Zimbabwe.

For instance, one company claimed this week that one shipment had just been left in sidings for 30 days and totally

ignored by South African railways staff.

The sense of frustration has been heightened by what has been described as "the indiscriminate slapping of embargoes" on goods destined for countries to the north of the Limpopo.

In Zimbabwe's case shipments have been limited to petroleum products, perishable goods and fertilisers.

It is also understood that SAR will only permit the shipment of goods to this country on rolling stock owned by National Railways of Zimbabwe.

This affects not only containers, but also bulk and break-bulk cargoes.

While it is true to say that several thousand SAR trucks are in circulation in Zimbabwe, a large number of NRE wagons are also being used by the South Africans.

But of more crucial importance is the shortage of fertilisers.

RFC Ltd, the largest supplier of fertilisers, is currently awaiting completion of delivery of 25 000 tonnes of urea — 15 000 tonnes via South Africa and 10 000 tonnes via the Mozambique capital port of Maputo.

SAR have delivered two-thirds of its bulk shipment in drabs and drabs, but a spokesman said that

RFC was likely to start receiving its bagged supply from Maputo by early next week.

This should help to allay the worries of farmers who have been caught by the early start to the crop planting season.

The urea shipments are the result of a substantial increase in demands from all agricultural sectors for fertiliser, prompted in the main by the United Nations assistance programme for peasant farmers which is being handled through DEVAG.

Consequently, fertiliser companies such as RFC and Windmill have been unable to produce sufficient supplies of ammonium nitrate.

A Commercial Farmers Union spokesman said yesterday that they were aware of the current situation and monitoring events closely.

"Fertiliser has been ordered and is on its way. The position is therefore not serious at this stage, but some farmers may have to go short initially as a queue basis will be used to serve farmers," said the spokesman.

Commenting on the complaints National Railways of Zimbabwe said delays were genuine and caused by heavy demands placed upon the railway system. Embargoes were slapped on with the full consultation of the rail-

ways authorities concerned.

SHORTAGE

An NRE official admitted that last week 66 000 tonnes of imports were held up in South Africa, but by Tuesday this week the backlog had been reduced to 42 000 tonnes — over double the usual amount of deliveries awaited.

Truck shortages, said the official, were a major reason for delays.

We are experiencing wagon shortages on our lines caused by increased wagon turnaround time in South Africa and a reduction in the number of SAR wagons on these lines.

"In addition, our wagons are turning around slowly in Mozambique, which is also aggravating this situation as is also our own problem of locomotive and driver shortage," said the official.

On the problem of fertiliser supplies he said: "There is an urgent need for urea and with specially nominated traffic the SAR are supplying their own wagons as required."

"As justifications are provided so we ask SAR to assist and because these have been valid they have complied with our requests up until the present time."

Ministry of Transport officials were not available for comment yesterday.

FEEDING OF DISPLACED PERSONS COSTING MILLIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Social Services Department was using about 140 trucks to carry food to areas where people have been resettled, a spokesman of the department said yesterday.

The department was feeding more than 800 000 people, and this figure was rising.

"We have been dealing with three different groups of people who have been affected by the war," said the spokesman.

"We have refugees who have returned from the neighbouring countries, people from the former protected villages and those who fled their homes in the rural areas for the towns."

There were about 120 000 refugees who had returned from Mozambique and 85 000 from Zambia.

The spokesman said that of the 400 000 displaced people who had fled from the rural areas into the towns during the

war, a quarter had been resettled.

"The feeding exercise is costing about \$3.7 million a month, but we intend to carry on with this exercise until next harvest when these people will be in a position to look after themselves," he said.

RESETTLED

There had been about 750 000 people in the protected villages, most of whom had been resettled. The resettlement of refugees, returnees and displaced people was now in its final stage, he said.

The spokesman also disclosed that the department had set up about 19 offices throughout the country for tracing relatives of refugees.

"This task has already started and last week, I visited Camp Haven to start the process of tracing relatives of the children at the centre," he said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

POSSIBLE CABINET CHANGES--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, is said by Western diplomatic sources to be considering a Cabinet reshuffle early next year. The reshuffle could see Ministers who have handled their portfolios effectively being given greater responsibilities. Others might be demoted or dropped from the Cabinet, the sources said. Although Government officials yesterday claimed no knowledge of the planned move, diplomats felt the reshuffle might be planned to take place just before or soon after the first anniversary of independence in April. There is also widespread speculation that one Minister may soon relinquish his post for health reasons despite a denial by a high-ranking civil servant in his ministry. The Cabinet held its regular weekly meeting yesterday, but the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkoma, who is on sick leave in Bulawayo, did not attend. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 p 1]

CFU MERGER ROW DENIAL--The Commercial Farmers' Union yesterday denied it was holding back or hindering moves to merge with the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union. A spokesman for the CFU was reacting to a ZBCTV interview on Monday night in which the ZNFU president, Mr Gary Magadzire, hinted that the Commercial Union was to blame for the lack of progress on merger talks. "The CFU has willingly taken part in discussions and negotiations on the formation of one union for many months now and has met all requests from the Government for written memoranda on the subject," said the spokesman. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 p 3]

PLANS TO UNITE BUSINESS BODIES--Three business organisations in Zimbabwe have set up an interim committee to investigate the mechanics of merging by early next year. A special joint executive meeting attended by leaders of the organisations--the African Traders' Confederation, the Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce and the Zimbabwe Businessmen's Association--was held at a Salisbury hotel on Monday. It appointed a 15-member interim committee comprising five members from each organisation with a leading businessman, Dr Isaac Samuriwo, as its chairman. Dr Samuriwo said yesterday the sub-committee was charged with working out a draft constitution and the mechanics of amalgamation. A date to elect leaders of a new, unified body has yet to be announced, but Dr Samuriwo said it was expected the body "should come into being by early next year". The leaders of the three organisations are: Mr V. Mushaniga for ATC, Mr Ben Mucheche for ZCC, and Mr Jairos Munyoro, for ZIBA. After the merger, the organisations are expected to negotiate with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe for the formation of one commercial body in the country. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 80 p 3]

ARGUS GROUP, ZIMBABWE NEWSPAPERS--The South African Argus newspaper group, which has a shareholding in Zimbabwe Newspapers, is to have talks with the Zimbabwe company. This follows the announcement by the Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, that the Government is seeking a controlling interest in Zimbabwe Newspapers. The managing director of the Argus Company, Mr H. W. Miller, said in Johannesburg: "We will be having discussions with the Zimbabwe company and we will issue a statement as soon as we are able to do so."

CSO: 4420

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